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BRITISH HIT BY HEAVY LOSSES IN AIR FIGHTS WITH GERMANS; AXIS WINNING AT MARMARICA

318 Planes Shot Down Between May 21 And June 2

SEBASTOPOL BLASTED

Domei

BERLIN, June 4.—Messerschmidt fighters, operating in Africa and Malta, yesterday afternoon encountered a strong formation of British Spitfires and five of them were shot down during the air battle, the High Command announced today.

In an aerial duel over the Channel zone, 24 British planes were shot down yesterday, while a strong formation of German fighters and bombers raided the British naval base Poole, on the southern coast of England.

German fighters and artillery shot down 10 attacking bombers during British raids on Bremen yesterday, the High Command said.

In the period from May 21 to June 2, the British air force lost 318 aircraft, of which 41 were shot down by the naval units. During the same period, German losses were 51 planes, the announcement said.

On the Soviet front, strong formations of German bombers and Stukas yesterday carried out bombing raid on enemy field fortifications and pill boxes in Sebastopol and also attacked the city and harbor installations, the German News Agency learned from military quarters. Four enemy planes were shot down during the battle over Sebastopol.

Marmarica Operations Successful

Domei

ROME, June 4.—Twenty-two armored cars and seven guns were either captured or destroyed yesterday in the successful operations carried out by the Italian forces in the Marmarica sector, Libya, the High Command announced today.

During the operations, the Italian troops captured a number of enemy soldiers, the communique stated.

Meantime, combined Axis warplanes bombed objectives in the Capuzzo area, it was said.

In air combats, five Curtiss-type planes were shot down while two Italian machines failed to return to their bases, the communique said.

Germans Attack Railways

Domei

BERLIN, June 4.—The Luftwaffe yesterday concentrated its attacks against important railway lines and stations in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the High Command announced today, adding, considerable damage was caused to the objectives.

Meantime, in aerial combats, German fighter planes shot down 16 Soviet machines, while four additional planes were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

Soviet resistance in the central sector was said to have been broken and German forces occupied numerous villages. One regiment alone was said to have taken and held 10 Soviet villages during the course of the operations.

In the northern sector, the Luftwaffe heavily bombed Soviet troop concentrations and positions in the Wolchew sector, and southeast of Lake Ilmen. A total of 11 Soviet planes were brought down during the operations, the communique stated.

LIFE SAVING ASSOCIATION HOLDS 50TH ANNUAL MEET

Held at Kokugikan Under Patronage of H.I.H. Fleet Admiral Prince Fushimi

The Imperial Life Boat Association held its 50th annual meeting at 10 a.m. today at the Kokugikan under the patronage of His Imperial Highness Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, the President of the Association, reports Domei.

Prior to the general meeting, a ceremony of granting medals to those worthy people in recognition of their service to the Association was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi at Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, with Count Yoritoshi Matsudaira, Chairman of the Association, in attendance.

Medals, badges and other decorations were awarded to 2,275 people.

Later in the evening His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi graciously honored 695 members of the Association who were decorated this year at a dinner party given at the Navy Club, Shiba Park.

Imperial Thanks Wired To Manchou Sovereign For Reception of Proxy

His Majesty the Emperor, on Thursday, was pleased to send a telegram of thanks to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo for the cordial reception accorded to His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Imperial Proxy, during His Imperial Highness' stay in Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

FEELING RUNS HIGH AGAINST CHURCHILL

Political Circles in Britain Face Crisis as Laborites, Conservatives at Odds

The political circles in Britain are confronted with an unprecedented upheaval with the Conservatives and the Laborites in acute opposition, the Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Lisbon revealed on Thursday.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, it was noted in this connection, is fast losing confidence among the political leaders, largely due to his insolent attitude toward Parliament and also to the Government's defeats in the recent by-elections.

At Parliament, in a plenary session just before the Pentecost (May 24), many members were awaiting the presence of their Prime Minister so that they could have a chance to attack him for the successive reverses of the British armed forces in the current war, but the Premier did not make an appearance.

Churchill's Absence Blasted

This absence of Churchill at Parliament was interpreted in various ways in different political circles. Some were of the view that he was too timid to face the expected criticisms directed against him. Others, the majority of them including many of the Laborites, alleged that it was his insolence that urged him to absent himself, when he, as the Minister for Coordination of Defense, which post he concurrently holds, was fully responsible for the British forces' reverses.

The criticisms directed against Prime Minister Churchill on that occasion were mainly made by Arthur Greenwood, Laborite and former Minister without Portfolio; and Leslie Hore-Belisha, Independent and former Secretary of State for War. Hore-Belisha's words quoted by the dispatch run to the following effect:

"The Government tells us that our country is increasing its armed strength. But how can it explain the British forces' successive reverses suffered at the hands of the Japanese? Our aid-Chiang route has been completely cut. We cannot believe the Government's assurance.

"The chief reason for this miserable state of affairs can be found in the fact that the supreme commandership of the British forces has been placed under the Administration. This system was inaugurated by the Chamberlain Cabinet when Mr. Churchill held the position of First Lord of the Admiralty."

Parliament Should Dissolve

An Independent M.P., Brown, is said to have declared on the same occasion: "We ought to dissolve our Parliament where the Conservatives, the supporters of the Prime Minister, are enjoying the absolute majority."

There are in this connection many indications that the Laborites are not very friendly toward the Conservatives. In a recent meeting of the Laborites, it is reported, a motion was introduced to definitely assume the anti-Conservative attitude of the Labor Party. The motion was put to vote with the result that the same motion was defeated by a very narrow margin.

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Eagles Blast Chuchow Airfield

Hangars and other facilities at the Chuchow airfield were instantly set afire as Japanese Army bombers dropped their load in the recent campaign that has resulted not only in destroying Chungking's hold over the rich Chekiang district but has also closed the last route of supply to Chungking. (Passed by the War Ministry).

GOVERNMENT PLANS REFORM OF ROUTINE

Would Reduce Number of Officials to Meet Military's Needs in South

The general election being over, the Government is now moving to take some measures for administrative reform in view of the present wartime situation, reports Domei.

The first step, it is understood, will involve some reforms in the function of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. After materialization of this plan, other measures will be taken, and in this connection the competent authorities are now making researches.

To Amplify Routine Work

As Premier General Hideki Tojo has repeatedly stressed, efforts will be made to simplify administrative routine work in order to lessen the number of Government officials and to meet the requirements on the parts of the military authorities in the Southern Regions. As one solution to this problem, the establishment of an organ by the Home Office is now a subject of discussion.

With reference to the establishment of this organ, the approval of the Diet has already been obtained. The Home Ministry authorities plan to put it into operation from July 1 and preparations are being made.

Of late, however, some are of the opinion that the present policy of the Government has to be reexamined, and importance is attached to the development of the situation.

At 1 p.m. yesterday, Premier Tojo summoned to his official residence Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, Iwao Yamazaki, Home Vice-Minister, Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Bureau of Legislation, and Masayuki Tani, President of the Information Board. The meeting lasted for more than two hours.

Decision Believed Reached

It is believed that decision was reached to cope with the situation properly on the basic principle of simplification of administrative routine work and non-increase of officials.

As a fairly large number of its officials have been sent to the Southern Regions, the Home Office has to devise some plan whereby it can successful carry out the establishment of the proposed new organ. Great interest is now centered on this problem.

NEW ASIA

Consoles War-Wounded

Domei

MANILA, June 4.—Mrs. Marina Y. Vargas, wife of Jorges Vargas, Chief Civil Administrator of the Philippine Government, accompanied by wives of high officials of the Government, visited the Japanese Army Hospital in Manila a few days ago to console the war injured.

The administrator's wife presented to the men a number of gifts, including flowers and candy.

Japanese Lessons Started

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 4.—Japanese language courses were included in the daily program of the Shonan Broadcasting Station, beginning today, in order to cooperate with the Japanese administrative authorities in an intensive drive to propagate the use of Japanese in the Southern Regions.

Special receiving sets have been installed in 87 elementary schools throughout the city in order to teach the school children Japanese lessons by means of the daily radio broadcasts.

Traffic Bar Lifted

Heralding the steady return of peace and order in the occupied areas in the south, traffic restrictions in operation in the East Indies will be completely removed from today, the Japanese Military Administration in the East Indies announced under date of June 5, the Asahi today reported from Batavia.

Traffic of civilians in the East Indies between the hours from 11:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. have been prohibited since the latter part of March this year.

To Open Branch Banks

To cope with the steady recovery of monetary and commercial transactions in the Southern Regions, parallel with the return of peace and order under Japanese administration, the Southern Regions Development Bank has decided to open branch offices at Shonan City and Manila on June 20, the Nichi Nichi reported today.

Meanwhile, the Batavia branch of the bank is scheduled to start business by the end of this month, the journal stated.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS FOR WOUNDED WARRIORS

To brighten the life of Japanese war heroes recuperating in Army and Navy hospitals, collections of charming pictures depicting the scenery and life in Germany will be contributed, in the near future, by German women residing in Japan, through the kind offices of the Japanese Army and Navy Ministries.

Forty German women, including such well-known names as Mrs. Eugen Ott, wife of the German Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Paul Wennecker, wife of the German Naval Attache, gathered for the above purpose at the German Club in Kojimachi-ku from 3:30 p.m. yesterday.

With the assistance of the members of the Japanese-German Women's Society, including Mrs. Hideki Tojo, and Miss Mitsue Tojo, wife and daughter of the Premier, respectively, Mrs. Mitsutaro Araki, and seven students of the Women's Science College they set about the selection of the pictures for the wounded war heroes. The pleasant task was completed soon after 6 p.m.

MORE JAPANESE AID FOR THAILAND URGED

Ambassador Tsubokami, at Saigon, Sees Need for Relations Enhancement

To cope with the possible increase in the trade between Japan and Thailand following the conclusion of the Thai-Japanese Trade Agreement, which is expected to be signed in the near future, the Thai Government is planning to send to Japan a Consul-General, the Asahi reported today from Bangkok.

The Thai Government, some time ago, decided to station a commercial attache in Japan to take care of various activities under the Japanese-Thai economic agreement, the paper said.

In the past, the Thai Government has stationed an honorary consul-general in Japan.

Domei

SAIGON, June 4.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, who had been in Tokyo for about one month, arrived here yesterday evening by plane en route to his post. He stated today to the press at the branch office of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, to the following effect:

"Since the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand, Thailand has earnestly desired to improve the economic relations between the two countries. This has borne fruit and the new economic pact was signed between the two nations.

"Relations between the two countries have become closer and closer, extending even to the foundation of the national life of both nations.

"Our country, responding to the desire of Thailand as much as possible, should help the improvement and development of the economy of Thailand which had been under the pressure of the Anglo-American capital, thereby bringing up the country as an economic base in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Although the sentiment of the general public of Thailand to Japan, to say nothing of leaders, including Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, is becoming more and more friendly, it can hardly be said that Anglo-American influences have been completely eradicated.

"As Thailand is situated in an important part of the Indo-China Peninsula, it is indispensable for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere that the country make steady growth as a part of Greater East Asia.

"I am convinced that the warm treatment accorded the Thai Mission

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Peers Chosen for New Posts

Chief Cabinet Secretary Naoki Hoshino conferred with Viscount Nagakage Okabe and Baron Michitomo Iwakura, both Permanent Directors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and Count Tadamasa Sakai, Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, both Directors of the same Association on Thursday at 10 a.m. at the Peers' Club, on matters concerning recommendation of members of the House of Peers for Members of the Committee to be organized in the Cabinet and each Ministry. The House decided to chose about 60 committee members from the House of Peers. The total number of such members will be about 400 from both Houses and from civilian circles.

14-Year-Old Boy Mayor in Burma Serves As Interpreter for Japanese Soldiers

A 14-year-old Burmese mayor is cooperating with the Japanese Expeditionary Army in Burma as an interpreter for a certain Japanese Unit, reports a Nichi Nichi war correspondent from Meiyo.

When a lecture meeting on things Japanese was held recently by a Japanese pacification corps in a town near Mandalay, one of the lecturers asked a young boy among the audience to tell the mayor of the town that his presence was desired.

"I am the Mayor of this town," said the boy in Japanese. The lecturer was dumbfounded.

In Burma, the correspondent explains, the mayorship is hereditary. With the death of his father several years ago, his mother acted, for a while, as the mayor of the town, for the boy was to young to assume the responsibilities entailed in a mayorship.

When the boy attained his 14th year last spring, he was installed as the mayor of the town, which has a population of 12,000. Under him there are 14 ward heads and the boy mayor calls the town assembly in case of need under the guardianship of his mother.

Since the entry of the Japanese troops into the town he and his younger brother volunteered to work for the Japanese as interpreters.

"I will study the Japanese language and go to Tokyo to be a physician," said the boy mayor in his fluent English to the correspondent.

KWEILIN FACILITIES BLASTED IN SURPRISE BOMBER ATTACK; ENEMY POSITIONS ALL SEIZED

Giant Balloons to Hover Over West Coast As Frantic Americans Prepare for Worst

Shadows of the world's largest balloons will fall on all principal American cities in the west coast of the United States from Canada to the Mexican border following the recent U.S. Army announcement that captive balloon barrages will float above Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco at all times to form a protective net against air attacks, according to a Shanghai report to the Asahi, states Domei.

This plan, in typical grandiose Yankee fashion, is for the defense of the west coast, the Asahi reports, as the United States plunges into defensive measures necessitated by its numerous defeats in the Pacific.

Blackouts for East Coast

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—In view of the ever-increasing menace of Axis air raids upon the east coast of the United States, black-outs will be enforced along the coastal areas of the three States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, according to a Washington dispatch.

Difficulties Faced by U.S.

Asahi Service

ROME, June 3.—The correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, who has just returned home from the United States, has revealed the actual condition in the United States armament industry, which is quite contrary to her desire to control the whole world by the force of her wealth and materials, in the following words:

"According to the recent declaration made by President Franklin Roosevelt, by the end of 1942, the United States will manufacture 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns; and by the end of 1943 the total production is scheduled to reach 100,000 airplanes, 65,000 tanks, and 35,000 anti-aircraft guns.

"But for carrying out such a gigantic armament program, it is necessary first to decide upon standard types to be manufactured. In the six months since the outbreak of the war, however, engineers have been devoting their efforts merely toward the designing of speed planes, and the production output of factories is suffering from the constant change in designs.

"The manufacture of tanks is entirely entrusted to private plants, which produce the 80-ton heavy tanks and the 20-ton medium tanks. The production of heavy tanks has been suspended, because at the maneuvers held last year those gigantic tanks proved impractical as they could not be transported by rail and bridges which were not strong enough to bear their weight. Factories producing heavy tanks, therefore, are urging the Government to change the original design.

Two Defects Revealed

"The production of medium and light tanks is progressing. But when these medium and light tanks were used in the battles of the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, they revealed two serious defects.

"The first is that although the United States army authorities manufactured tanks at the rate of three light tanks to one medium tank, in actual battles one light tank was as good as one medium tank. Thus, there was caused a considerable shortage of medium tanks, and the original production program was obliged to be fundamentally changed.

"The second point was that medium tanks had guns on their sides and consequently their dead angle was wide and they were powerless against attacks. This was due to technical carelessness in designing, and this defect was rectified by the adoption of a revolving turret. This improved type is called the M4. In making this improvement valuable equipment and much time were wasted.

"Lastly, President Roosevelt is proposing to build 8,000,000 tons of merchant vessels by the end of this year, and 14,000,000 tons by the end of next year. The production in the first four months of the present year, however, did not exceed 1,000,000 tons.

"The steel production of the United States never had to depend on scrap iron in the past, but now it is necessary for this industry to depend entirely on scrap iron. Thus it is necessary to change manufacturing equipment. No matter how hard the United States tries to build ships, it will be difficult for it to reach the pre-war tonnage."

Heavy Damage Caused By Raiders at Key Kwangsi City

CLEARED IN FIVE DAYS

Domei

JAPANESE AIRBASE IN SOUTH CHINA, June 4.—Closely cooperating with the land forces, Japanese Army planes this morning carried out a surprise raid on Kweilin, Chungking's military base in northern Kwangsi Province, unloading bombs on enemy forces and smashing its airfield and other military installations.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Air Units blasted barracks and other military establishments at Koyiu, located 70 kilometers to the west of Canton and where the headquarters of Chungking 64th Army is located.

All planes returned to their base.

Enemy Bases Taken

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 4.—Within five days since the beginning of operations by crack units of Japanese Forces in South China, all enemy bases of resistance have fallen into Japanese hands.

The Japanese detachment which occupied Yuentamhsu, 70 kilometers northeast of Canton, continued a steady drive in defiance of bad roads destroyed by enemy troops and this morning captured, in order, Hsienshuitu, Ta-Tasientou, Peikungyao and Yaungtzushan and immediately swept away enemy remnants from these localities.

Meantime, the Japanese River Units which crushed the enemy yesterday afternoon at Chowsinhsu, 10 kilometers west of Yuntamhsu, today immediately cut the traffic on the Peh River and are now advancing toward Tsingyun, important point west of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Attacks All Smashed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, June 4.—With the progress of the recent operations by the Japanese in Kiangsi Province along the southern shores of the Poyang Lake, large enemy forces of the 6th War Zone camped near Ichang, Hupeh Province, ignorant of the real strength of the Japanese Forces, toward the end of May started an offensive only to be caught and wiped out of existence by the superior units of the Japanese.

Chungking's 43rd Division and the newly organized 23rd Division which launched on May 27 an attack on the Japanese across the Yangtze River between Ichang and Shasi were completely encircled in a surprise offensive by the Japanese. The enemy left behind 341 bodies.

On May 30, Chungking's 116th Division which launched an attack across the Yangtze River, 5 kilometers east of Shasi were defeated by the Japanese, leaving 303 enemy bodies on the field.

Chungking Plight Commented

Domei

NANKING, June 4.—Commenting on the complete isolation of the Chungking regime due to the progress of the general offensive by the Japanese Forces on the Chinese Continent as well as the miserable defeat of the Chungking forces in Burma, the Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Forces in China yesterday issued the following statement in the form of a talk:

"Because of the control of Burma by Japanese Forces, Chungking is now literally isolated. The Chungking Government, in the face of our large-scale operations, is panic-stricken and hard put to devise counter-measures.

"For the defense of Yunnan Province, large forces had to be set aside, while preparations had to be made against our attacks from Sian, Loyang, East Chekiang, and Kiangsi districts.

"Furthermore, the Chungking authorities had to exhort their soldiers and civilians time and again in their attempts to keep up the fast falling morale.

"About the middle of May, our forces launched a large-scale attack on the enemy forces in their third war zone. As a result, Kinhwa, a strategic point of political and economic importance, fell into our hands.

"Since the capture of Kinhwa our crack units have been approaching the nerve center of the east China continent. Moreover, our forces in the Kwangtung district have commenced to advance northward.

"Because of the advance of our big forces from the Nanchang district,

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ANOTHER UNDERSEA ROUTE SLATED AT SHIMONOSEKI

New Tunnel to Run to Kokura City to Extend Broad Gauge Line to Kahata Terminus

Domei

MOJI, Fukuoka Prefecture, June 4.—In view of present needs, the new broad gauge main trunk railway line between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, now under construction, is expected to be extended to Kyushu, with Hakata as its possible terminus.

A new submarine tunnel for this line, connecting the mainland with Kyushu, is to be bored between Shimonoseki and Kokura City.

When the new project is realized, the tunnel will easily be the longest and the largest of its kind in the world.

MINERS STRIKE FOR RAISE

Coal Workers in Britain Drop Tools As Wages Insufficient

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 3.—Thousands of miners in various parts of Great Britain are reported by the Scottish paper Scotsman to be on strike, in an effort to obtain higher wages.

The paper points out that it was highly regrettable that such demands had to be presented at a time when everybody was working for an increase in war production.

The complaints of the miners were certainly justified if one considered that juvenile workers in the Government's armament industries were taking home twice as much as the miners earned.

EXPERTS WILL DISCUSS EAST ASIAN POPULATION

More Than 100 Authorities to Meet on June 6 Under Welfare Ministry Aegis

The 14th meeting of specialists on population problem will be held on June 6 by the Population Problem Investigation Institute of the Welfare Ministry to discuss the population problem in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports Domei.

The conference will be attended by more than 100 members including Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, President of the institute.

Dr. Fuminori Okazaki, official of the same institute, will give a lecture on "Population and Races in India," which will be followed by another on "Racial Labor in the Southern Regions" by Eizo Koyama.

U.S. TRANSFERS JAPANESE

10,000 in Pacific Coast Compulsorily Moved to Kansas

More than 10,000 Japanese nationals residing along the Pacific coast of the United States have been removed compulsorily to Kansas recently, the Nichi Nichi today reported from Geneva, quoting a New York dispatch.

The report said that the removed Japanese will be interned in barracks specially prepared for the purpose by the United States Government.

Premier Tojo Puts Aside Official Cares To Thank Tots for Gift of Two Cabbages

Smiling broadly and in his most congenial manner, Premier Hideki Tojo yesterday afternoon received four school children of the Tanaka Primary School in Asakusa Ward, who presented him with two large cabbages, which they had grown in empty lots along the Edo River, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

Declaring that vitamins were necessary for the Premier to carry on his arduous wartime duties, the children arrived at the Premier's residence carrying the cabbages, which weighed over eight pounds apiece.

Despite the fact that he was busy with important Government affairs, the Premier, his heart warmed by such concern for him, immediately led the children inside and talked leisurely with them for 40 minutes, saying that working in the fields is not only good for the health but also contributes to the larder of the country.

Study hard, raise more cabbages and please bring me some more next year again, he told the children.

ROOSEVELT'S PLAN FOR LIVING DOUBTED

Commentator Matsushita Thinks 7 Points to Reduce Standards Impracticable

Commenting upon the recent 7-point message to Congress of President Roosevelt designating the minimum living basis for Americans, Masahisa Matsushita, well-known commentator, in his article contributed to the June number of "Kaizo" doubts very much if the plan will go through.

He contends that the United States is a country of materialism and liberty, and while President Roosevelt solemnly declared that there is no necessity for an individual income to exceed $25,000 a year, the writer wonders what President Roosevelt would do if engineers and managers of wartime industries refused to work for less than this amount.

"On April 27, in his message to Congress, designed to prevent an inflationary economic reaction, President Roosevelt demanded the lowering of the standard of living of the American people, and, on the following day, addressed the whole nation in plain language. The message consisted of 7 points, namely:

"1. Imposition of heavy taxes with a view to bringing down the profits of individuals and legal persons to a rational level.

"2. Fixation of the maximum limit on prices and rentals.

"3. Pegging of wages.

"4. Pegging prices of agricultural produce.

"5. Encouragement of purchase of Government bonds.

"6. Enforcement of the ration system for daily necessities in which there is a shortage.

"7. Prohibition of sales on credits and monthly installment plan, and encouragement of speedy repayment of debts.

"The design for living" has the dual aim of checkmating adverse inflation and of expanding the wartime industrial productivity, both of which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the fighting power of the United States.

"However, the moot point is: Which of these two shall be realized first? An adverse inflation is certainly to be dreaded, because it will destroy the root of the assets of the American people, but aid to Britain, Australia and Chungking which have all become the first lines of defense of the United States in the face of the mounting menace of the Axis Powers is still more urgent.

"Therefore the United States must increase wartime productivity at all cost, as the pressure of the Axis Powers becomes more intensified.

"President Roosevelt solemnly declared that there is no need for an individual income to be over $25,000. But, what can he do if technical experts and industrial managers whose services are essential in increasing war production rapidly refuse to work for less than this amount? No one can guarantee they will not sabotage. In a country like the United States where materialism and freedom are the guiding conceptions of the people in whom the sovereignty rests, some exceptions will have to be made whereby these people will be paid more than $25,000. Exception begets exception, and the $25,000 plan is destined to crack up. Pegging of wages and prices of agricultural produce will also fail. War is dynamic and the United States cannot afford to slow down on these problems, and the Utopia of nailing down wages, prices and rentals will also be doomed. The inevitable result is adverse inflation and inflation begets inflation.

"Adverse inflation is not dreaded in the United States alone. In the last World War, Germany drank this bitter cup to the last dreg. However, inflation has a different aspect in a country like the United States where the conception of possession and freedom of the people is supreme. The greed for property is held even sacred in the United States, and for this reason an unrestricted fall in the value of currency would completely upset the living of the American people.

"Then, should the United States attach first importance to prevention of inflation and regard the increase of wartime production a secondary problem, which is exactly what America wished to do, the Axis Powers will undoubtedly increase their relentless pressure upon the United States, and the latter will be driven to increase the tempo of rearmament, in consequence of which 'the design for living' is bound to collapse. Therefore at the present stage of American economy and political ideology 'the design for living'—the prevention of inflation and expansion of wartime productivity are absolutely incompatible," Mr. Matsushita concludes.

More Japanese Aid For Thailand Urged

(Continued From Page 1)

to Japan by the Government and the people of Japan has contributed much to the promotion of the friendly relations between the two countries.

"When the War of Greater East Asia is now entering upon a new stage, I keenly feel the importance of my duty."

After making arrangements with various circles concerned in this city, Ambassador Tsubokami is scheduled to leave for Bangkok on June 8.

Malaria in Java Sector Reduced to Half By Humanitarian Efforts of Army Surgeon

Regretting to see so many natives of Java fall victims to malaria, a Japanese military surgeon set to work on malaria reduction in Bojonegro, located 130 kilometers west of Surabaya and known as the most highly malarial sector in Java, and achieved remarkable results, according to an Asahi dispatch from Surabaya on June 3.

It has been generally believed in Java that mosquitoes carrying malaria grow more in clean streams in the mountainous areas than in the water of gutters and ditches in the city.

After exhaustive investigations, however, Surgeon Captain Shinichi Morisue found that the mosquitoes carrying highly infectious bacteria grow in the water in ponds, paddy-fields and gutters, and those growing in the clean streams in the mountains are of South China origin and have no harmful germs.

It was further confirmed by Doctor Morisue that those mosquitoes carrying bad diseases grow after the time of harvest, namely in May, June, August and September, and also before the arrival of the rainy season or in late November.

His investigation revealed that the malarial germs are deposited in the water of the ditches and grow on the weed and rice-plants.

Thus, the doctor arrived at the conclusion that the most effective ways for the reduction of malaria were the drainage and filling of the paddy-fields, ponds and marshes. Therefore, he appealed to the natives and asked them to cooperate with him in draining the paddy-fields for two weeks after harvest, filling the marshes and ponds and in cleaning the gutters.

The natives of Bojonegro, 90 per cent of which population were inflicted with malaria, were very much moved by the devoted efforts exerted by the Japanese doctor and positively helped him in the malaria reduction work.

Thanks to the whole-hearted cooperation by the native residents, the work was pushed satisfactorily. In the course of May, 50 ponds were filled up with earth, the rice-fields were drained and the gutters were repaired with concrete.

Only one month after the work was begun, the malaria patients in this section decreased to half of the former number.

It is expected that the improvement of the general physical constitution of the natives will in the future add to this remarkable result so far achieved.

When interviewed by the Asahi reporter, Surgeon Captain Morisue said as follows:

"The natives of the East Indies are generally under-nourished. The people inhabiting the highly malarial sections are especially weak in constitution and have little working power.

"I think that the rebirth of the Indonesians as people of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be materialized only when their constitution is improved satisfactorily.

"I am convinced that, if this small enterprise which I have begun, will prove successful, the working power of the natives will improve.

"That the malaria patients in Bojonegro have decreased to half of the former number is one of the results of my humble work. But the fact that the natives devotedly helped me in the enterprise must not be overlooked as manifesting the spiritual illumination of the Indonesians."

NEWSPAPERS IN U.S. RISE IN INDIGNATION

Time Is Near When Administration Must Explain America's Defeat Against U-Boats

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 1.—Pressdom in the United States has risen en masse at the utter helplessness of the Roosevelt Administration to combat the German submarines that currently are ravaging Allied shipping in waters off the American Atlantic coast.

In a vehement outburst, the well-known journalist, Raymond Clapper of the New York World Telegram drums the Administration for the "Great defeats" suffered by American shipping in encounters with German submarines in waters off the American Atlantic coast. He emphasized that the time was approaching when the Administration would have to give an account for the little that it had achieved in fighting the submarines.

The Government has not been as frank as it should have been with the United States public, Clapper points out, for much more could have been disclosed if only the Washington Government were not so ashamed to reveal its sad losses.

Clapper Makes Demand

In this connection, Clapper demands that the Truman Committee, which has hitherto devoted itself to the rubber question, should henceforth take up the shipping problem. In his opinion this would wield a far greater influence on the Administration than a newspaper campaign.

It might also lead to a change in the strategy of the American navy and air force and to the construction of new types of warcraft, the need of which at this juncture is badly felt.

The New York Herald Tribune reports that Harry Hopkins, chief of the United States Production Board, is compelled to concern himself with the bottleneck in the American armament industry. He established a new central organ in which leading men of American and British shipping circles are to come together to discuss and find a solution of this most vital problem. Upon their opinion the entire available cargo space will then be distributed according to a strategic plan covering the whole world.

'Time' Scores Administration

The periodical Time, of May 11, also takes the United States Administration to task, in this connection, saying that the increasing success of the German submarines has converted the American Atlantic coast into the most important theater of war.

This, says Time, was fully realized by American shipbuilders who have received orders from the Government to construct ships quicker than can be sunk by German submarines.

The navy, which has been entrusted with the control of the waters along the East Coast of the United States, is also aware of this danger and so are the sailors of whom hundreds have already been killed. The navy is in dire need of destroyers, submarine chasers and escort vessels for convoys for every night ships have to seek refuge in American ports to escape the submarine danger.

Moreover, the trade among the Allied nations is slackening, and conditions in May have worsened, for with the advent of clear weather the U-boats can see the smoke trails of ships from far distances.

Meanwhile, Time points out, the United States Senate has decided upon the construction of additional 24 small airships for warding off submarines near the coast. Their total number has thus increased to 70.

Glen Perry, in the New York Sun, compares the problem of Allied shipping with a bathtub which has to be filled while the waste pipe is open. Either a sufficient quantity of water is poured in so that the water remains in the tub, despite the open waterpipe, or the wastepipe must be closed. The best would be if both methods were applied but, he said, it would be sheer optimism to believe that this was possible.

German submarines were sinking Allied shipping faster than they could be built. Actually the shipping question is of far greater importance in this war than in 1917, for this time America is the arsenal for the democracies and therefore it must see to it that its airplanes, guns, tanks, ammunition and food supplies reached the various theaters of war in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

This, however, could only be accomplished by ships. Every torpedoed vessel meant that the American industry had worked for nothing. Despite the efforts of the American navy and although the convoy system appeared to have solved the problem to a certain degree, the sinking of merchant ships continue to such an extent that it is endangering the security of the Allied nations. For instance, one of the largest American shipping companies whose ships were plying between Brazil and the United States has lost no less than 43 ships on this route up to the middle of May.

OVER 3,000,000 WORKERS STILL UNEMPLOYED IN U.S.

Several More Millions Added If Part-Time Laborers Counted —Inflation Imminent

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—Unemployment in the United States is still numbering over 3,000,000 to whom must be added several additional millions of people, who are only temporarily employed.

Moreover, the transformation of business life in the United States to the requirements of a war industry is encountering serious difficulties, while at the same time the danger of monetary inflation is rising constantly, reports the London correspondent of the Swedish paper, Socialdemokraten.

Apparently, the American authorities up to now have failed in absorbing the surplus purchasing power as well as in lowering the production of consumption goods.

Also, the price control was meeting with considerable difficulties and had, moreover, been introduced too late.

The correspondent hints that informed quarters in London were paying greatest attention to such developments in the United States citing in this connection a leading article in the Manchester Guardian pointing out that Washington cannot stem the ever greater inflationary pressure without introducing strict rationing measures.

SWEDES HAIL MANNERHEIM

Occasion Is 75th Birthday of Commander of Army

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—The 75th birthday of Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, is dealt with by leading Swedish papers.

The Socialdemokraten writes that Marshal Mannerheim is the symbol of Finnish unity and strength in the countries, which are fighting for liberty.

The Aftonbladet emphasizes the attitude of the Swedish people toward the Finnish Field Marshal for having safeguarded the Northern countries against the Soviet hordes and hails him as an example for the entire Scandinavia's love of liberty.

PIONEERS DESCRIBE SITUATION IN JAVA

No Place on War Front Said Richer in Resources; Evacuation Difficulties Recounted

The situation in Java, past and present, was told by veteran Japanese pioneers, who have lived for more than 30 years in this island, in a round-table conference recently held at Bandoeng under the sponsorship of the Asahi.

Following is the record of the conference, dispatched from Bandoeng on Thursday:

The Asahi: "Please tell us about the conditions of resource distribution in Java?"

Mr. Ikeda: "There is no place on the war front with more abundant resources than Java."

The Asahi: "What has become of the assets which the Japanese residents left here?"

Motorcars Auctioned

Mr. Sato: "I had a machinery shop in front of Bandoeng Station. When I returned to Bandoeng, nothing remained in my shop. Farming tools, pumps, parts of textile machines, and furniture and other domestic articles had all been taken away. Seven buses and seven motorcars had been auctioned. I think many other Japanese suffered similar losses."

The Asahi: "Will you tell us about the situation 20 or 30 years ago when you first came here?"

Mr. Sato: "When I first came to Batavia some 25 years ago, I was surprised at the beautifully constructed roads. The telegram and telephone system was complete and bicycles were very popular among the citizens. There were only two motorcars in Batavia at that time, even the high officials used bicycles.

"In those days, the Japanese residents in Batavia numbered only 50 or 60. There lived in Bandoeng a Japanese doctor by the name of Ichikawa. In consequence of the brilliant victory which Japan achieved in the Russo-Japanese War, the natives and Chinese residents here became pro-Japanese. Doctor Ichikawa was especially popular among the Chinese. Some people came to Bandoeng from Sukabumi, 90 kilometers from Bandoeng, to consult Doctor Ichikawa."

Mr. Ikeda: "It was in 1900 that I first came to Surabaya. There the branch-office of the Mitsui Bussan Company, used to import cloths, matches and agar-agar from Japan. In those days the employes of the Mitsui Company were the only people among the Japanese residents in Surabaya who took the first-class train."

Mr. Tanaka: "At that time, the Japanese merchants in Surabaya had small shops, their capital was usually around ¥5,000. The Chinese were the best customers for the Japanese merchants for the natives had little purchasing power."

The Asahi: "What was the general situation before the general evacuation was carried out?"

Pressure Increased

Mr. Suganuma: "After the Special Economic Mission, led by Ichizo Kobayashi, left the East Indies in the autumn of 1940, the Dutch authorities put more and more pressure upon the Japanese.

"When the asset-freezing law was enforced subsequent to the peaceful advance of the Imperial Forces into French Indo-China on July 26 last year, we were ready for any emergency. The Japanese residents burnt all important documents and packed their personal belongings into trunks, ready for instant departure.

"Those people living in Central Java were the first to evacuate. The Japanese in East and West Java were rather calm, and only women and children left the island last fall. Many people had to leave without money or goods. I was almost beside myself with vexation when I saw 1,200 women and children leave the Batavia, stuffed in the narrow holds of the ship."

Mr. Sato: "I was moved to tears when I returned to Merak and saw the Rising Sun flag fluttering atop the Prefectural office in place of the Tri-color."

Mr. Ozu: "When we returned here recently, we were welcomed by the natives. The military scrips were put into circulation on the day following our entry into Batavia.

"As the native inhabitants place their confidence in the Japanese, the Japanese should show themselves worthy of the trust put upon them by the natives."

Kweilin Is Battered In Surprise Air Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

he enemy's 3rd and 9th war zones, which are adjacent to each other, will be cut off. The enemy's supreme command is unable to take measures to cope with the situation. The enemy's 3rd war zone is on the verge of falling into our hands.

"The aim of the present operation is not to capture the enemy's strategic points one after another but to destroy the enemy's fighting power radically.

"According to the progress of the war, it may be said that despite the enemy's desperate propaganda, his fighting power has become more feeble while our operation is taking a most favorable turn.

"The fact that the enemy's fighting efficiency is on the wane and our attacking power is on the increase will see a big change in the enemy's resistance. Hence, our present operation is very significant at the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia."

Press Comments

Friday, June 5

NICHI NICHI—French Indo-China's Cooperation
KOKUMIN—New Operations in China
ASAHI—Chungking on Verge of Collapse

French Indo-China's Cooperation

NICHI NICHI—A complete understanding has been reached between Japan and French Indo-China regarding the economic arrangements for the current year, according to which both the volume and value of trade between the two countries will greatly eclipse the corresponding figures of last year.

Particularly, as regards foodstuffs, it has been agreed that French Indo-China will offer to Japan, the whole production of rice in that country, excepting that for domestic consumption. This is the most important of all the materials to be supplied by that country. This can be construed as proof of the willingness on the part of Indo-China to collaborate with Japan for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With the perfection of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, needless to say, every country in the Sphere will enjoy a stable economic life. Particularly in the case of French Indo-China, who avoided entanglement in war as the result of the agreement with this country, will be able to share great benefits at the earliest time.

The leaders of French Indo-China must realize that their decision to allow the peaceful advance of the Japanese troops the year before last was the wisest political move that country could make. They also know what the result of their cooperation with Japan will result in.

Not only is Indo-China one of the largest rice producing countries of the world, but it is known as one of the three largest rice exporting nations together with Thailand and Burma. The wholesale acceptance by French Indo-China of Japan's request to supply the entire amount of its export rice will contribute greatly to the solution of the foodstuffs problem of this country. It is hoped, in this connection, that the authorities concerned will make the most effective arrangements for transporting the rice to Japan.

French Indo-China's wholesale cooperation will not only solve the food problem of Japan, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including India, which almost entirely depends on rice will also be provided with an answer to its foodstuffs problem. Of all conditions that win a war, the supply question of foodstuffs is the most basic one. In this sense, we greatly appreciate French Indo-China's agreement to offer its entire production of export rice.

New Operations in China

KOKUMIN—The rapid developments being made in our fresh operations in the Chinese continent against Chungking are viewed with the greatest concern both at home and abroad.

In his administrative address at the recent Imperial Diet session Premier General Hideki Tojo expressed his grim determination against the Chungking regime, briefly declaring that the Japanese Empire was ready to deal the coup de grace to the resistance of that regime.

Meantime, the Japanese military authorities in Central China also issued a statement on June 3 concerning the fresh military operation against Chungking. Pointing to the folly of continuing resistance, despite the fact that all peoples in East Asia have been doing their share for the construction of Greater East Asia, the statement warned that the onslaughts being carried out by the Imperial Forces in various regions of China would offer the last opportunity to Chungking for its awakening.

The operations being carried out by the Imperial Forces in the Chinese continent since last month aim at annihilating the Chungking forces and the Communist troops, destroying American-Chungking collaboration and destroying completely foreign supply routes to Chungking. These operations are extremely significant militarily, politically and economically, and are a fatal blow to the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Despite the situation developing adversely both at home and abroad, Chiang Kai-shek and his followers, without realizing the folly of anti-Japanese resistance, have been depending on the United States and Britain and is even planning to form the so-called second front for those countries. We hope the total national strength will be used for the successful conclusion of the fresh offensives against Chungking. In this connection it is earnestly hoped that the National Government of China will act as one body with the Imperial Forces for the accomplishment of this aim.

Chungking on Verge of Collapse

ASAHI—The Imperial Japanese Forces operating in eastern Chekiang Province, without losing any time after occupying the pivotal strategic city of Kinhwa, have been carrying on powerful onslaughts toward the west along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. With the fall of Chuchow, an important enemy air base, believed to be imminent now, the fate of Chungking troops in Chekiang is now completely sealed.

In concert with the above operations, powerful units of the Imperial Forces which had been preparing for action in the Wuhan district, on May 31 launched a surprise offensive and have been pushing toward Linchuan along the southern bank of Poyang Lake.

The advance of the Imperial Forces into Yunnan Province following the subjugation of Burma has caused great consternation in Chungking. The great offensives launched in Chekiang Province, the sector north of Canton and the region south of Nanchang closely on the heels of the Burma-Yunnan operation must have thrown the Chungking regime into despair.

Although it was apparent from the beginning that it had no chance for victory in the armed hostilities against Japan, Chungking has continued its fighting at the instigation of the United States and Britain. The victory of the Anglo-American side in the War of Greater East Asia has been the only hope for Chungking's anti-Japanese resistance, but the military situation has developed quite contrary to their expectations. Moreover, due to the regime's successive defeats in the past six years, Chungking is now confronted with multiple domestic difficulties.

All in all, being on the verge of collapse, there is no hope for the continuation of resistance against this country. Despite the prevailing situation, Chungking has not yet awakened to realities. It is closing its ears and eyes to the new situation created in East Asia following the opening of the War of Greater East Asia.

Meantime, since the opening of the current war, the collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China has steadily been strengthened. President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China recently visited Manchoukuo, while the special Chinese mission headed by Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister, is now visiting Tokyo to express New China's enthusiasm to collaborate with Japan for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

The existence of the Chungking regime must be said the "cancer" of Greater East Asia. This hostile regime must be destroyed as we have already wiped out British, American and Dutch influence from East Asia. For the complete destruction of the hostile Chungking regime, fresh offensives have recently been launched in various parts of China.

In parallel with military operations, the political power of the National Government must further been strengthened in order to win the Chinese masses over to its side. It is earnestly hoped that its power be enhanced for an early settlement of the China Affair.

Feeling Runs High Against Churchill

(Continued From Page 1)

This is an indication that the alleged anti-Conservatism is daily mounting among the ranks of the Laborites.

Then there is a strong indication that the Laborites, themselves, will break into two factions, the one supporting the present Cabinet and the other opposed to it.

Faction Leaders Proposed

Mentioned as a leader of the pro-Government faction is Home Secretary Herbert Morrison. The other faction is led by Arthur Greenwood, former Minister without Portfolio. The pro-government faction was recently placed into disoomfiture regarding the decision reached by vote for resuming the publication of the Communist organ. The Daily Worker, which had been suspended by order of Home Secretary Morrison.

The Nichi Nichi dispatch, alluding to the future of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, said that it is unthinkable as yet that he would be forced to resign. According to what has been revealed in the Gallup polls taken recently in Britain, the answer to the question "Should Winston Churchill remain in office?" was replied in the affirmative by 82 per cent of the voters, while those positively opposed counted only 13 per cent.

As to who will be the successor of Churchill, the same polls disclosed that Major Anthony Eden was supported by 37 per cent of the voters and Sir Stafford Cripps by 34 per cent, Lord Beaverbrook and Major Clement Attlee each had only 2 per cent of supporters among the voters, the dispatch said in conclusion.

SOVIETS LAUD BRITISH RAID

However, Cologne Attack Was Designed to Fool Them

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 3.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in a report from Moscow said that he had been continuously hailed by enthusiastic Bolsheviks who wanted to thank Britain for the attack on Cologne.

London political circles are wont to stress that the terrorist attack on Cologne was a well-planned action.

Actually this is done to convince the public in the Allied countries, particularly in Moscow, that the much desired and talked of European offensive had really started.

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TOKYO UNDERGROUND RAIL WILL GET NEW EXTENSION

Work Launched Today on 10-Kilometer Link Connecting With Shinjuku

For the double purpose of alleviating the existing traffic congestion in Tokyo and expanding the transportation network of Japan under wartime requirements, a 10-kilometer section between Shinjuku and Tokyo station will be added to the Tokyo Metropolitan Underground Railway five years hence.

The construction work on the 1.3-kilometer Yotsuyamitsuke-Akasakamitsuke section, as part of the projected Shinjuku and Tokyo station run was commenced today, with a ceremony held at 10 a.m., attended by leading officials of the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Corporation.

The Yotsuyamitsuke-Akasakamitsuke section, to be completed in two years, will be linked with the Government Tram Line at Yotsuya station and also with the Shibuya run of the Metropolitan Underground Railway at Akasamitsuke, thus enabling the direct operation of the subway between Yotsuya and Shimbashi.

With the completion of this section, it is expected that five to 20 minutes will be saved for those going from the direction of Shinjuku and the Chuosen (Central Line of the Government Railway) to the heart of Tokyo and vice versa.

It is projected that this new run of the Underground Railway will extend from beneath Yotsuya station to the Sotobori (moat of the Imperial Palace) and run under the Shindabori and Benkeibori and thence form a double track to reach Akasakamitsuke Junction.

At Akasakamitsuke Junction, the new run is to be connected with the Shibuya Line with two tunnels running one above the other.

HANDBALL POPULAR AGAIN

Fans and Participants Increasing in Germany and Japan

Handball is not only winning more fans and participants in this country but is becoming popular once again in Europe, especially among the Germans, the inventors of the game. This time, in Hannover, the Germans, as a revenge against their recent defeat, battered the Hungarians to the tune of 15 to 9.

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GERMANS WIPE OUT 1,500 RED TROOPS ON EASTERN FRONT

2,000 Prisoners Also Taken During Local Attacks in Central Sector

SOVIET LOSSES HEAVY

3,000 British Captured by Combined Axis Forces in Libyan Campaign

Domei

BERLIN, June 3.—During local attacks in the central sector of the Eastern Front, German troops yesterday encircled and annihilated over 1,500 Soviet troops and captured 2,000 prisoners, 54 guns, 287 trench mortars, and machine-guns, three tanks and four airplanes, the High Command announced today.

In the northern sector, fierce fighting raged in the Wolchow marshes yesterday and German forces severed important Soviet supply lines, the communique said, adding that during an attempt to counter-attack the Soviets lost 32 tanks.

Soviet Tanker Sunk

Luftwaffe formations were said to have sunk in the Black Sea a 3,000-ton Soviet tanker sailing in a convoy, while Stuka dive bombers reportedly bombed six large Soviet freighters and transports in the harbor at Murmansk in the far North.

The Soviet air force lost during the period from May 21 to June 1 a total of 610 airplanes of which 496 were shot down in aerial combats, 74 by anti-aircraft guns, 14 shot down by land troops and the remainder destroyed on the ground, the communique said. The German air force was admitted to have lost 63 planes for the same period.

The communique stated that fighting in North Africa continues.

Referring to the Battle of Britain, the communique said, German bombers dropped tons of high explosive bombs and thousands of incendiary bombs on Canterbury last night.

The British air force was said to have lost 20 planes over the Channel Coast and western Germany yesterday by German anti-aircraft defenses and naval artillery.

Western Germany was admitted to have been raided last night by British aircraft, which caused slight damage to private and public buildings. German night fighter and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 14 of the British raiders, the communique concluded.

3,000 British Captured

Domei

ROME, June 3.—German and Italian forces yesterday succeeded in enveloping British forces in the Gotel Ualeb sector in Libya, and captured 3,000 war prisoners including the Commander of the first British tank brigade, it was announced by the High Command today.

Besides war prisoners, the German and Italian troops in the same sector also captured 128 guns, over 100 armored cars and about 200 lorries as well as other arms and ammunitions, the communique added.

German and Italian combined aircraft also yesterday shot down 10 British planes over the North African front, announced the communique.

Meantime, the Axis air units yesterday attacked Malta Island and shot down four enemy Spitfire planes, the High Command announcement added.

Italian bombers also attacked several enemy ships in the Mediterranean causing heavy damage, the communique concluded.

EDEN IS STILL PATTING CHIANG ON THE BACK

Tells Commons All Britain Realizes Necessity of Extending Help

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—Blind to the submarine menace of the Axis Powers, the miserable defeat in the Southwestern Pacific and the impossibility of access to the rich resources in the southern regions of the Pacific, British Foreign Secretary Anthony E. Eden still thought it fit to pat Chiang Kai-shek on the back as he referred to Chungking in the House of Commons on June 2.

According to a Reuters dispatch from London, Foreign Secretary Eden told the Commons that there was not a single soul in the House, nay in the whole of the British Empire who did not realize the necessity of extending aid to Chungking.

The Reuters dispatch further revealed that Foreign Secretary Eden told the Commons that the United States had concluded a Lease-Lend aid agreement with Chiang and that Britain too would be able to extend aid to China.

Function For Visiting Nanking Envoy

Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang was host at a luncheon at the Imperial Hotel Thursday given in honor of Dr. Chu Min-i, visiting Nanking Special Envoy and members of his suite. The function was also attended by many Japanese dignitaries and diplomatic representatives of the Axis Powers. Ambassador Hsu Liang is seen in the above photo delivering a welcome address.

CHU VISITS PALACE TO REGISTER NAME

Chinese Envoy Makes Courtesy Calls With Completion of Object of Visit

ATTENDS MANY FUNCTIONS

Busy Time Spent on Thursday In Token of Mission's Departure

Prior to his departure for home, Dr. Chu Min-i, the visiting Chinese Special Envoy, called on Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, at the latter's official residence at 4:45 p.m. Thursday, and held an important conference which lasted for an hour, reports Domei.

With the completion of the object of their visit to Japan, Dr. Chu Min-i, China's Special Envoy to Japan, and his suite had a very busy time on Thursday registering their names in the visitors' book at the Imperial Palace in token of their departure and making rounds of courtesy calls at the palaces of the Princes of the Blood, reports Domei.

They also made courtesy calls upon the leaders of the fighting services and expressed their hearty appreciation for the most enthusiastic and warm welcome extended to them by the whole nation.

They were also guests at a luncheon party given in their honor at the Imperial Hotel yesterday by Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang. The function was also attended by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and diplomatic representatives of the Axis Powers with whom Dr. Chu exchanged friendly conversations.

At 2:15 p.m., the visiting Nanking Foreign Minister, who holds the Japanese degree of doctor of medicine, visited the Imperial University at Hongo-ku and inspected research laboratories there.

Dr. Chu and his party then proceeded to the Confucius Temple at Yushima, where he reported on his approaching return to China.

At 3:30 p.m., the Special Envoy and his suite were guests at a tea party given in their honor by the Tokyo Municipality at the Korakuyen Restaurant.

In the evening, they attended a dinner party given under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Asia Development Federation at the Imperial Hotel.

General Georges Bagulesco Rumanian Minister to Japan, on Thursday invited Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the Nanking Government to Japan, and members of his party, as well as Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and four members of the Chinese Embassy to a breakfast party at the Rumanian Legation.

After the members pledged their determination to crush their common enemies, the United States and Great Britain, and to carry the war to a successful conclusion, the party ended at 9:15 a.m.

Coal Control Plan Adopted by London To Combat Shortage

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—Gravely concerned over the coal miners' strike resulting in an acute shortage of fuel which has vitally affected the British war economy, the British Government, Wednesday, issued its White Paper announcing a strict system to control the coal mining industry, according to a Reuter dispatch received here from London today. Under the new system, the report said, the British Government, in addition to the adoption of a ration system for fuel, will place strict control on all collieries in such a manner as to have the coal mines operated rigidly in conformity with State purposes. The coal mine control system, which will be enforced temporarily until Parliament decides on a semi-permanent coal policy, will subordinate private interests to State cause, with a view to attaining rapid and broad increase in the coal production, the report added.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS CONTINUED IN E. INDIES

By End of May, 32,700 Registered—Most of Them Are Chinese

Domei

BATAVIA, June 4.—The registration of alien residents in Batavia is still being continued from last month with the closing date postponed due to the fact that many of them have not yet complied with the order.

By the end of May, approximately 32,700 aliens had completed registrations with both sexes nearly equal in number. Classified by nationality, Chinese residents are the largest in number with more than 18,900, occupying almost 60 per cent of the total number, the Dutch coming next with approximately 6,300, followed by Eurasians of Dutch lineage with approximately 5,200.

It is worthy of note that residents of Axis and neutral countries are making a good showing while Indians and Arabians are no less enthusiastic in signing up with the authorities concerned.

MINE OWNERS HONORED

Rewarded for Increasing Output of Metal Products

The ceremony of awarding honors to mine owners, technicians and mine operators, who distinguished themselves in their respective fields by increasing the output of metal products, was held on Thursday morning at the Premier's official residence under the joint sponsorship of the Planning Board, Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Welfare Ministry, reports Domei.

After the ceremony, the representatives passed a resolution to back up the nation more solidly.

GANDHI MAY LAUNCH EPOCHAL MOVEMENT

Believed to Be in Form of Strong Campaign to Oust British Forces

SEEKS CONGRESS' SUPPORT

London Wants to Carry Out Arrest But Is Afraid Of Consequences

Mahatma Gandhi, in a recent statement, declared that if the Indian National Congress Party and the Indian people should support him, he would make an epochal venture after due deliberation, reports Domei quoting the Asahi which credits its information to a report sent to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung by its correspondent at New Delhi.

The Indian public has not yet been informed of the intentions of Mahatma Gandhi, but it is generally believed in India that his idea is to launch a strong campaign for the immediate withdrawal of British forces from India, the Asahi says.

While Britain is desirous of arresting Mahatma Gandhi, she is afraid of the adverse effect that may result from his incarceration, the newspaper says.

Depends on A.B. Aid

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—Although declaring that India's wartime in-

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN-F.I.C. ACCORD CENTERED ON TRADE TO BE SIGNED SOON

Entire Rice Output Except For Home Use Offered to This Country

BIG SUPPLIES COMING

Japan on Other Hand Will Increase Number of Items To Be Exported

Domei

HANOI, June 4.—Complete understanding has been reached between Japan and French Indo-China regarding economic arrangements between the two countries for 1942.

The present economic arrangements, which are based on the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement of 1940, will be officially signed by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador in French Indo-China, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, and concurrently French High Commissioner in East Asia, in the very near future, it is understood.

It is noteworthy that the present arrangements mark the complete acceptance of the Japanese request concerning rice, the most important item involved in the Japan-French Indo-China trade, by which the whole production of rice in French Indo-China, except that for domestic consumption, has been offered to Japan.

Newly added to the list of exports from French Indo-China to Japan are bauxite, jute, tannin, charcoal and other munitions materials and daily necessities, it is reported.

On the other hand more than 10 new items have been added to the list of Japan's exports to the French colony.

Commenting on the Japanese-French Indo-China understanding regarding the economic arrangements, Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Embassy, said as follows:

"The wholesale acceptance by French Indo-China of Japan's request regarding rice in the course of the present economic negotiations will contribute greatly to the solution of the foodstuffs problem of Japan.

"The volume and value of trade between Japan and French Indo-China as provided by the present economic arrangements greatly eclipses the corresponding figures of last year, thus indicating the mounting inter-dependence between Japan and French Indo-China in various economic spheres."

U.S. House Passes War Bill

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—The American House of Representatives today passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war with Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria, Reuters reported from Washington. The Lower House, Reuters said, immediately forwarded the bill to the Senate for consideration.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

STRICT GASOLINE AND RUBBER RATIONING STARTED IN U.S.

LISBON, June 4.—Beginning next week, a very strict rationing of gasoline and rubber will be extended to entire America to be carried out effectively, stated Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Bureau, an American broadcast disclosed today.

MORE DISCOMFORTS EXPERIENCED BY AMERICANS

LISBON, June 4.—It is reported in New York that the lack of raw materials in America is steadily adding to the list of vital necessities which hereafter must be rationed, Schenectady radio broadcast today. Even steel tools and scissors are subjected to compulsory rationing, the same broadcast disclosed, adding that the dearth of all kinds of brushes is also increasing as imports of bristles ceased completely.

U.S. SOCIALIST PARTY OBJECTS TO WAR EFFORTS

STOCKHOLM, June 4.—A resolution was approved at the Congress of the Socialist Party meeting in Milwaukee wherein it was stressed that the party could not support this or any other war. In yet another resolution, the party steadfastly objected to all Government attempts of enforcing total mobilization of the laborers or any other totalitarian measures as well as increases in the income tax.

HUGE NUMBER OF DAYS LOST THROUGH STRIKES

LISBON, June 4.—It was reported in the House of Commons yesterday that no fewer than 86 walkouts broke out in the British mining industry in the course of three weeks ending May 23, losing a total of 141,688 days of work. The strikers evidently do not realize the detrimental effect the laying off is causing the country, it was added.

FALL OF CHUCHOW IMMINENT AS JAPANESE UNITS KEEP UP DRIVE AGAINST KU'S FORCES

War Scribe Wires Home Vivid Picture Of New Battlefield in Chuchow Zone

By a Domei Correspondent

ON CHUCHOW FRONT, June 4.—Newly initiated yesterday morning by Japanese columns advancing along the southern banks of the Chu River, the battle area of Chuchow, in the Third War Zone, presented ominous evidences of elaborate enemy entrenchments as the correspondent found Japanese units resting for the morrow's offensive on the ground gained during the first day of battle.

Beyond an unnamed creek, now swollen with reddish-yellow rain water, flowing through the 500 meter-wide valley separating the captured hill from the entrenched enemy on the heights before us, black smudges here and there revealed covered trenches of the enemy.

Barbed-wire entanglements, pill-boxes and tank traps pock-mocked the rain-swept hill before us. It is the enemy's "Maginot Line" in the Chuchow defenses.

Desultory fire flared up and died as suddenly as it burst out. Quiet blanked the dark night once more as rain began to pelter the faces of soldiers sprawled out in exhausted slumber, resting for the all-out offensive in the morning.

Meanwhile, on the opposite hill facing our captured height lies the main body of the hurriedly reinforced enemy of the Third War Zone.

Dawn reluctantly showed first sight of a new day. In the faint light one feels as though squirming shadows can be discerned in the enemy trenches glistening with machine-guns.

Tension grips my body as I see the eyes of my comrades penetratingly piercing the early morning gloom—each intently fixed on the enemy lines—cool stares that reflect determination and confidence of sure victory.

FOOD SHORTAGE HITS PEOPLE OF W. AFRICA

Loss of Control Over Indian Ocean by British Is Cause—Discontent Rife

ALLIES LOSING MANY SHIPS

Axis Menace Proving Serious With Total Collapse Predicted by Baldwin

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 3.—With control of the sea lanes in the Indian Ocean lost by the British since the incursion of the Japanese Navy there, a widespread food shortage is being felt thoughout West Africa and is causing extreme dissatisfaction and grumbling among the native inhabitants, according to a survey of various reports received here today.

Recently the British authorities called a conference at Cairo, inviting representatives of Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, to discuss measures for the distribution of foodstuffs to West Africa, it was reported.

The conference came to an end without reaching any solution of the problem, however, due to the difficulties entailed in transporting the foodstuffs, it was said.

Also, a proposal by the British for the surrounding countries to supply West Africa with food was rejected by Iran, Syria and Egypt. The reason for rejecting the British plan by Iran was that virtually all of its transportation facilities were being employed to send materials from the United States and Britain for the aid of the Soviet Union, while Syria and Lebanon declared that they already were experiencing a food shortage and that a ticket rationing system had been put into force.

Allied Ship Losses Heavy

Commenting on the Allies' shipping problem, a reliable source here declared on Thursday that the rate of shipping losses is such that the Anglo-American countries are confronted with the gravest situation, which will undoubtedly lead to their total collapse, reports Domei.

According to a special communique issued by the German High Command on May 31, the number of enemy merchantmen sunk by the U-boats during the month of May totalled 140, aggregating 767,400 tons.

Previous announcements, meanwhile, disclosed that the Anglo-American shipping losses during the month of Fberuary was 79, totalling 525,400 tons; during March, 105 ships, aggregating 646,900 tons and during the month of April, 89 ships or 594,000 tons.

This makes their total loss during the four months beginning February to a stupendous figure of 413 ships, or a total of 2,533,700 tons.

If the war results achieved by the Japanese and Italian forces on the sea are added to this already telling blow, the excitement and consternation caused to the Anglo-American maritime circles can well be imagined.

May Lead to Defeat

Hanson Baldwin, who is an authority on military affairs, stated in his contribution to the London Evening Standard, published in England, that the rate of shipping losses in the Atlantic is proving to be the gravest menace and that there is a possibility of this situa-

(Continued on Page 3)

ALLEGIANCE VOWED BY NOTED BURMESE

Former Premier Bhamo and 12 Officials Call on Japanese Commander

WANT COMMON PROSPERITY

All Available Manpower and Resources Put at Army's Disposal

During the course of an interview with Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, Dr. Bhamo, former Premier of Burma, and twelve other ex-officials of the Government, pledged to put at the disposal of the Japanese all available manpower and resources in Burma for the successful conclusion of the war, according to an Asahi correspondent stationed in Burma.

Meeting Lieutenant-General Iida on June 3 at an undisclosed base on the Burma front, Dr. Bhamo declared that the speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo in connection with the independence of Burma has proved to be a most jubilant moment for his countrymen. In order to construct the common prosperity sphere in the Greater East Asia bloc, it is essential, first of all, to win this war, he said, adding that toward this end, he will pledge on behalf of the Burmese people to give all-out cooperation, both in manpower and in resources, to the Japanese Forces.

In reply to this promise, the correspondent continued, the Japanese Supreme Commander stated that the military operation for the annihilation of the Anglo-Chinese forces, has progressed exactly as it was planned with unparalleled war results, and has now reached the final stage.

"I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Burmese public which offered every possible convenience in different parts of the country, which, undoubtedly, served to create a sense of deeper affection toward the Burmese in the Japanese soldiers," Lieutenant-General Iida stated, "but the War of Greater East Asia has just begun, and in order to win through, the people of Burma are asked to bear the following points in mind.

"1. Apart from dealing strictly with such actions as would benefit the enemy or create anti-Japanese movements, I shall enforce any measure as I deem fit without anyone's intervention. However, I shall exert my greatest effort to respect the opinion of the Burmese public and its customs, entrusting the tasks which can be entrusted to the Burmese people.

"2. The most urgent question under the present circumstances, as already mentioned by Dr. Bhamo, is to win the war, so that I sincerely hope that the Burmese people, irrespective of the station of their life or where they live, will accord full cooperation for the achievement of the war aim.

"3. Another problem of the day is to set up an administrative organ, particularly to adjust and restore the central organ, at an earliest possible date. When this is done, I feel certain that a solid foundation will be established for an independent State."

Lastly, the correspondent said, the Japanese Supreme Commander touched on the relations between the

(Continued on Page 3)

Enemy Troops Starting To Flee in Great Confusion

ADVANCE IS SPEEDY

Mobile Naval Units Smash Chungking Forces Operating Around Chowsin

CHINESE REDS TRAPPED

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 4.—The fall of Chuchow is regarded imminent as the Japanese troops are rapidly pushing their drive against the Chungking troops under General Ku Chu-tung, who is putting up stubborn resistance in the Third War Zone by the order of Chiang Kai-shek.

Following the fall of Kinhwa and Lanchi in Chekiang Province, three divisions of the Twenty-sixth army, two divisions of the Eighty-sixth army, three divisions of the Forty-ninth army, and a part of the Eighty-eighth army which retreated from Kinhwa have been defending their positions near Changshuchen 5 kilometers east of Chuchow.

Unable to hold their own against the terrific impact of Japanese attacks, the enemy forces have started to flee in great confusion.

Smash Chowsin Enemy

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 4.—In close cooperation with Japanese Land Forces, Japanese Mobile Naval Units smashed Chungking troops operating around Chowsinhu in Kwangtung Province along the North River yesterday.

The Japanese Naval Force is now advancing in pursuit of the retreating enemy troops in an undisclosed direction.

430-Meter Hill Taken

Following their occupation on Wednesday of Tahsieta, north of Tsungfa in Kwangtung Province, the right wing of the Japanese Forces, which occupied the stronghold of Tsungfa on Monday, at 8 a.m. Thursday succeeded in securing another key position—the so-called 430-Meter Height, located in front of occupied Tahsieta—reports a Nichi Nichi war correspondent.

As a consequence of the intensive battle staged on the height, 157 war dead were abandoned by the enemy while the Japanese seized considerable quantities of war trophies, according to the report.

Fully Utilising Speed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON CHEKIANG FRONT, June 4.—The extremely dexterous strategy in Japanese mobile warfare is being displayed in the current spectacular outflanking operations to crush the Chungking troops in and around Chuchow, with the Imperial Forces very skillfully staging elusive movements to make the most of weak points of the enemy defense.

During recent operations which were carried out successfully by the Japanese Forces in the Kinhwa-Lanchi sector, it is recalled that the Imperial units on May 24 advanced to a point, some 4 kilometers east of Kinhwa, and pretending as if they were prepared to surge to the city checked the Chungking troops facing them.

The Japanese then crossed the Kiahwa River in the evening and on May 26 succeeded in reducing the strong position of Tanki, south of Lanchi.

Continuing a vigorous march over the Chekiang valley, the Japanese stormed through Lungyu, some 26 kilometers east of Chuchow, two days later and swiftly advanced on Anjenkai, some 14 kilometers east of the vital positions of Chuchow.

Meanwhile, separate Japanese columns on May 28 dealt a smashing blow to the temporarily-formed 13th and 16th Divisions of the enemy in an area some 12 kilometers south of Lungyu, and are now expanding their sphere of activities.

Japanese Push Forward

Domei

UNDISCLOSED KIANGSI FRONT, June 4.—The war results achieved by the Japanese Forces in the western Kiangsi operations up to 10 a.m. today are as follows:

A Japanese unit which occupied Tsinsien yesterday morning has been continuing a rigorous chase of the enemy 75th Division fleeing southeast since this morning.

Meantime, other units, having reduced Luoling yesterday morning, an enemy stronghold on the eastern bank of Fu River, have captured Yunshan 20 kilometers north of Fuchow located 35 kilometers southeast.

(Continued on Page 3)

ALLIED WAR OUTPUT IN SORRY CONDITION

British Production Minister Reaches U.S. to Talk Things Over

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of War Production, reached Washington today from London by plane, to confer with leaders of the United States Government on reorganization of the joint Anglo-American munitions production plans, it was reported here today from Washington.

It is considered, in this respect, that the reorganization of the joint munitions production program is reportedly to remedy the depressed situation prevailing in the United States which has lost its vital war material resources as a consequence of the uninterrupted series of crushing reverses on the part of the Allied forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

May Create Joint Body

It is most likely that a joint production committee for the Allies will be newly established as a result of the forthcoming discussions between the British Minister of War Production and leaders of the Washington Government, the message reported.

According to the Washington dispatch, the Anglo-American joint commissions for material resources have already been formed in London and Washington, respectively, but they have failed to produce any satisfactory results with regard to the matter of munitions production.

Meanwhile, it is presumed that the following items will characterize the projected Washington parley:

1. Standardization of arms and other war materials so as to make it possible for the Allied Powers to utilize them mutually and freely.
2. Manufacturing implements, and workers engaged in producing war materials to be forwarded to Britain for this purpose.
3. The United States to vitalize the sending of war supplies to India, South Africa and Australia.

To See Hopkins, Nelson

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 3.— Captain Oliver Lyttleton, the British Minister of Munitions Production, together with his chief adviser, Sir Walter Layton, and a large staff have arrived in Washington.

They will discuss with Harry Hopkins, Chief of U.S. Production Planning Board, and Donald M. Nelson, executive director of Supply Priorities and Allocations, the problem of improving the supply of Britain and the Soviet Union with United States war material.

Minister Lyttleton, will, moreover, confer with the Washington authorities on the coordination of British and American production of war material.

COUP IN SOUTH AFRICA IS NIPPED IN THE BUD

Great Sensation Caused by Arrest of 48 Secret Organ Members

A great sensation is being caused throughout the Union of South Africa and Britain as the result of discovery of an organized plot to overthrow the Smuts Government in Johannesburg on Wednesday, says Domei reporting a dispatch from Saigon to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, quoting Reuter's.

Already, 48 members of the secret organization have been arrested, among whom were four policemen. The arrests are attracting wide public attention, reports the paper.

The plot to overthrow the Smuts Government had been powerfully pushed through underground channels and in the past, the intrigue repeatedly took the form of sabotage among workers. On the night of May 31, suspicious fires broke out at six places in Pretoria, while on June 1, a plot to assassinate Minister of Finance J. H. Hofmeyr was brought to light, the dispatch says.

Fall of Chuchow Near As Japanese Push on

(Continued From Page 1)

of Tsinsien, and kept up a southward advance all through the night.

Another unit advancing on the western bank of Fu River, at 6 p.m. yesterday, opened an attack on the enemy Sixth Division temporarily bolstered to 2,000 strong, infesting the hilly area situated on the northern outskirt of Chanpinghsu, 10 kilometers east of Linchuan, and smashed it after a two-hour engagement at sunset. The same unit advanced this morning to a point within hailing distance of Fuchow.

129 Division Trapped

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 4.—Mopping-up operations against Red troops around Chunchikuan on the border of Shansi, Hopei and Honan provinces have considerably progressed as Japanese troops not only advanced to a point linking Shikwangchen, Lulochen, and Paiankou, all north of Shehsien, but have pushed to a position northeast of Shehsien at the northern tip of Honan Province.

As a result of the encirclement drive, the enemy's 129th Division is now trapped within the iron ring of the Japanese troops.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, June 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Significance of the Operation in China

CHUGAI—It is as clear as day that the Chungking army had been trying to launch a general counter-offensive on the Japanese while the latter was busy clearing the southern areas of the enemy forces. To testify this view, General Chiang Kai-shek, for one example, had been expanding the air bases in eastern China since the early part of April this year, but as everyone knows, each of these attempts was foiled long before the plan matured.

The Japanese authorities had anticipated such a move at the very outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and it was to put an end to the enemy plan that the new campaign was launched in east Chekiang, Central and South China and in Honan provinces.

With the severance of the Burma Road and other supply routes to the Chungking administration, the remaining days of the Generalissimo and his subordinates are numbered, but the Chiang regime is still blindly offering resistance in vain pursuit of "ultimate victory." The brilliant successes of the Imperial Forces nevertheless completely shattered such a dream.

In this sense, the new operation has a deeper significance than just direct war results; it has given a telling blow in the political fields of the Chungking regime as well as America and Britain. Contrary to the plight of the Generalissimo, the economic construction under the Nanking Government is taking a rapid stride toward its completion.

It is well within reason to say that the current operation of the Japanese Forces in the continent is attaining its goal of killing two birds with one stone.

New Kiangsi Operation

MIYAKO—The Japanese Central China Forces, which have been engaged in the crushing of the enemy main forces in the East Chekiang district, unfolded a new lightning military operation south of Nanchang in Kiangsi Province at midnight on May 31. The Japanese attackers have thrust into the interior breaking the foremost enemy fronts in the third and ninth war districts of the Chungking Army. In the East Chekiang campaign, the Japanese Forces have already captured the strategic stronghold of Kinhwa and are now approaching Chuchow, another key military point. The 100,000 Chungking troops under the command of General Ku Shu-tung are being dealt a fatal blow. After making short work of Hsanhsien, a strategic point, the Japanese Forces in Kiangsi Province are nearing Linchuan. The enemy thus are entrapped on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway from east and west. About 200,000 enemy troops standing in the way of the Japanese troops thus are doomed to be annihilated. All this is a spirited blitz operation. The time has eventually come to Japan to give the coup de main to Chungking after the lapse of five years since the opening of the China Affair.

Chiang Kai-shek once fell into an illusion that Japan's military strength had worn out considerably, as a result of large scale operations on the Chinese battlefields. He is still working under this illusion and is staging so-called spring offensives in various parts. This is rediculous action on the part of Chiang, who can hardly understand Japan's real military strength. The Japanese Forces are in a position to start any large scale operation at any time, when such is deemed necessary. The operations in the Southern Regions are ample testimony of this. Chungking troops in Burma have already been dealt a fatal blow by the Japanese Forces there. Chinese troops now beaten by the Japanese Forces are a motley assemblage of soldiers here and there. They are about to perish now. It can be imagined how hard Chungking is worrying over this awkward position in which it now finds itself.

The East Chekiang and Kiangsi operations are not only a fatal blow to the Chungking regime, but to both the United States and Britain, which are attempting to menace Japan from the air through guerilla warfare utilizing air fields in Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien provinces managed by the Chungking forces. By the present operation combined with the recent intensive bombings by Japanese airplanes, the last foothold of the United States and Britain in China will be lost.

The situation in East Asia has changed sweepingly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It goes without saying that Manchoukuo, China and Thailand are closely cooperating with Japan now for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Philippines, Malaya, Burma and East Indies, all under Japan's military occupation, are depending upon Japan's strength and might. They now are being emancipated from American and British bondage and are cooperating with Japan to build up an East Asia for East Asians. Chungking is the only exception. Miserable Chungking is still resisting Japan without reawakening to the prevailing situation in East Asia. It is not Chiang and his hypnotized men for whom we are sorry but a great many Chinese people who are being victimized for Chungking's bigotry.

India's Anti British Movement

HOCHI—With the development of the current War of Greater East Asia, it is true that there has been prevalent throughout India a mounting anti-British sentiment among the entire nation. Recently it was reported that about 100,000 people belonging to the Hure tribes living in the northwestern region of India perpetrated a large-scale anti-British movement under the leadership of their chieftain Pagoro. Hearing of this, General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces stationed in India, lost no time in bringing this region under martial law.

The long pent up antipathy entertained by the nationals of India has eventually exploded in the form of anti-British movements. Under the circumstances, all attempts on the part of Britain to suppress such movements or, if it fails, to curry favor with the nationals of India, will bring no favorable results in future. The Indian National Congress recently took a decisive stand in its flat refusal to accept Special Envoy Cripps' proposal for combined Anglo-Indian military operations, and purposely made Sir Stafford's mission end in a fiasco. This, needless to say, is but an example showing how deep-rooted is the anti-British sentiment of the entire nation of India.

However, the direct cause which positively has led the nationals of India to give vent to their strong anti-British sentiment is obviously the repeated reverses Britain and America have suffered so far since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia. And taking this for granted, it should be noted that the significance of the current war is great.

It need hardly be said that Japan has not the slightest territorial designs in the prosecution of its current War of Greater East Asia, as had been made clear by the Konoye principle. The establishment of the National Government of China at Nanking is an example. This is no exception to India, too, and for the emancipation of its nationals from the British yoke Japan spares no effort.

Food Shortage Hits People of W. Africa

(Continued From Page 1)

tion leading eventually to the Allies' defeat.

Continuing, Mr. Baldwin wrote that the number of ships sunk far exceeds the total tonnage of construction. Furthermore, he said, the danger against merchant ships is not limited to certain zones, but is fast spreading to the vast waters in all parts of the world.

The fact that the United States Navy Department is hesitating to announce the details of the sunken ships is ample evidence testifying to the gravity of the situation, the commentator stated, concluding with a pessimistic outlook that the Allied shipping is being sunk much quicker than it can be replaced.

Meanwhile, the reliable source further declared, Mr. McGovern, a member of the British Independent Party, stated during an election address, on April 26, that the last two months of shipping losses, which was revealed during a secret conference of the Parliament amounted to 800,000 tons; thus, exposing the tonnage lost in merchantmen.

Moreover, he had this speech published in the New Leader, an Independent Party organ, and was referred to the Disciplinary Committee, further endorsing the critical state in which the Anglo-American maritime circles currently are placed.

With the radical deterioration in the naval power of America and Britain with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, these sources stated, the activities of the German naval and air units will increase in intensity, pushing the Anglo-American nations further down to the depth of despair.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD PERU EXPOSED AS EXPLOITATION

D.N.B.

MADRID, June 3.—It has always been the main aim of the United States to oppose the interests of Peru, whereas Germany and Italy have always maintained a friendly attitude, declared the former Peruvian Charge D'Affairs in Berlin in an interview with the newspaper, the Alcazar.

The Yankees merely pursued a policy from the economic point of view, without considering the welfare of smaller nations, he stated, and as a result, the educated classes in South America rejected this American ideology.

The policy of good neighborly relations was only intended to suppress other States.

In conclusion, he stated that Pan-Americanism is similar to the League of Nations in Geneva, in that it is destined to serve the imperialistic ends of the United States.

Danksagung

Fuer die vielen Zeichen aufrichtiger Teilnahme bei dem Heimgange unseres lieben Verstorbenen sagen wir unseren herzlichsten Dank.

Frau Anni Fried und Kinder

I. H. Thomsen und Frau Else, geb. Fried

P.I. FREEDOM RESTS ON ISLANDERS' ROLE

Must Elevate Culture Before Japan Can Give Independence, Says Adviser Murata

The key to the independence of the Philippines is not in Japan's hands but in those of the native residents of the islands.

Thus commented Shozo Murata, supreme adviser to the Imperial Army of occupation in the Philippines, who formerly was Railway Minister, to the Nichi Nichi correspondent in Manila as reported in a dispatch in Thursday afternoon's edition of the paper.

He asked himself whether the Philippines would have gained independence in 1946 as promised by the United States.

His answer to the question to himself was an emphatic "No."

To him, the Filipinos as they are today are lacking in qualifications to rule themselves.

Must Elevate Culture

He told flatly to the Philippine people through the Nichi Nichi that they have to lift themselves to a higher plane of culture if they wish to have Japan give them independence in accordance with the idea uttered by Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his speech at the opening of the last regular session of the Imperial Diet in January of this year, an idea which Japan would practise whatever happened if the Filipinos did not fail to fulfil the conditions laid down for its enactment.

He has great hope of the Filipinos attaining at a not distant date the stage in development, which will decide Japan to act on its word to them, in view of an important fact that they are already on a higher plane of culture than some of the nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and have greater power for dealing with political affairs.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent, who has been in Manila since the city fell into Japanese hands in January of this year, had pondered problems, which are crowding upon the Japanese authorities, who are endeavoring to have the Philippines get in their proper place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as early as possible. Apparently, he had been overwhelmed by the immensity of the problems he got himself interested in.

Purging U.S. Influence

These problems can be reduced to the question of what is to be done in order to purge the islands from every trace of the American and British influence, which had permeated every phase of life in the islands at the time Japan came to them and have them do things, which their native inhabitants can call their own and value them as such.

In his perplexity, the Nichi Nichi correspondent turned to Mr. Murata, who had been in the islands for some time, making inquiries into conditions in the islands as the supreme adviser to the authorities in occupation of the islands.

The first question the newspaper man posed to Mr. Murata was about the future status of the islands.

Mr. Murata's considered reply was:

"There could never be the slightest doubt about the position of Japan on the vital question of conditions under which the native inhabitants of the islands should live in the future.

"The course to be taken by Japan in dealing with the islands in the future will be determined by the behavior of the insular residents. Put another way, it will be guided by the idea on the future of the islands, which was expressed by Premier Tojo in his administrative speech at the start of the last regular Diet session in January. The Premier told the world in plain language that Japan would grant independence to the islands only when their native inhabitants understood Japan's intentions and stood at Japan's side.

Warning to People

"The fact must squarely be faced by the people of the Philippines and the world at large that at the moment, the islands are ruled by the military forces which have occupied them. If there are people, who talk as though there were an independent central administrative organ in function in the islands, they know nothing.

"There is a central administrative organ in the islands but it is part of the military administrative machinery which is doing the ruling of the islands, and never is independent. It would be a misnomer to call it a Government.

"The Japanese military authorities in the islands are employing the Filipinos, who are staffing the so-called central administrative organ. The explanation is that these Filipinos advanced in culture as compared with the native residents of the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies, are thought of use to the Japanese military authorities in the islands in the performance of their function of ruling the islands.

"The attitude I should think the Japanese people should take toward the islands is one of creating conditions favorable to the earliest possible realization of Premier Tojo's idea of the islands playing their full part as a unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"There seems to be something in the attitude of the Filipinos on the question of their future national status, which I want to see righted at the earliest opportunity. With the commander of the forces occupying the islands, I regret profoundly that the insular people have a tendency to neglect the cultivation of those qualities, which they are expected to display before they can convince Japan that the time is ripe for them to manage their affairs in their own way. To do nothing but stand on their rights is not the way in which Japan expects them to do things.

"I wish to put the question squarely to the Filipinos; the question whether they really thought before Japan had come into their country that America would make sure of withdrawing from their islands in 1946 in accordance with the law which created the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Must Convince Japan

"Independence would not come the way of the Filipinos by simply talking of an independent national life for them. There is a lot of things they have to do before they can convince Japan that the affairs of the islands will be safe in their hands. The greatest of them all is to raise themselves to a plane of culture on which they can have hope of playing in a full sort of way their role as a component part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Some Filipinos would seem to think that it is up to Japan to decide the future of their existence. Obviously these people are in the wrong. The key to the question of what future the native residents of the islands should have is not in Japan's hands but in those of the Filipinos themselves.

"It happens that the Filipinos are possessed of a culture which is of a higher order than the culture of some of the nations and races inhabiting the area embraced by the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Their power for dealing with political affairs is immeasurably greater than the political power of most of the nations of Greater East Asia. These considerations point to the probability of getting for their country the sort of status on which they are keen."

Mr. Murata's press interviewer here turned to the spiritual attitude of the Filipinos toward the question of their future as a people.

He was asked whether the Filipinos are in the state of mind in which a people out for independence should be.

His reply was:

"These people are not independent, spiritually. This is a discovery which is never surprising. They have no culture of their own. How could a people, culturally bankrupt, be independent spiritually?

"They are clamoring for independence. But they have no power which will support them in their independence movement. The worst part of the matter is that they are not aware of the fact that they lack the spiritual power, which means a great deal for a popular movement.

"It is time that the Filipinos broke themselves of the habit of regarding the sort of culture, which has been developed in America and Britain as superior to any on earth. I wonder what they are thinking about American and British things today when the defeat of America and Britain in Greater East Asia has left the world in no doubt that these countries are no match for Japan in point of real power, which overshadows all other things.

"Some people in the Philippines still feel a certain amount of attachment for American culture. The Filipinos generally, in fact, are rapidly getting into a mood to consider Japan superior to America or Britain and look up to it as the leader of the nations and races in Greater East Asia.

"You ask me in effect what Japan is bound to do to the Philippines in a spiritual sort of way.

"My clear answer is that Japan has a sort of duty to see that the native residents of the Philippines feel keenly a conviction that they are of the group of peoples constituting the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Roosevelt Is Beset With Anti-War Mobs Fired by U.S. Defeats, Shortage of Goods

Stimulated by a series of defeats, anti-war sentiment is fast gaining ground in the United States, with various groups led by the Mother's League holding demonstrations against President Roosevelt and other war-mongers, according to Kamenosuke Suzuki, the Inquiry Section Chief of the Central Union of the Overseas Japanese Association.

The origin of the anti-war feelings may be traced back to the activities of three classes of people, Mr. Suzuki stated, namely, the members of the Mother's League, Christians and young men, particularly the college students.

Whenever tension is created in international relations, the Mother's League, an influential organization having branches in all parts of the United States, holds impressive demonstrations, insisting that they won't have their children sent to the front to be killed.

Anti-War Move Grows

The movement of this organization became intensified since last summer, Mr. Suzuki continued, and it was not unusual for the American people to see them in front of the White House, waiting for the President and his subordinates. These demonstrations are causing a wide repercussion among the American public.

Because of their traditional doctrine, various religious organizations are voicing strong objection against war while similar movements are likewise rampant among the university and college students. Norman Thomas, a leader of the Socialist Party, and a firm supporter of the anti-war campaign, is very popular among the students for his policy coincides with that of the younger generation, Mr. Suzuki said.

President Is Helpless

Since the American President is an advocate of "freedom," however, he continued, he is helpless to suppress these demonstrations though of course militia and firemen are called out now and then to quell some of the major riots.

Now that the Americans are experiencing an acute shortage of rubber, gasoline, sugar and other requisites, these movements have become more serious, while on the other hand, workers at dockyards, aircraft manufacturing plants and the like are protesting against war through the medium of walk-outs, sabotage, etc.

All in all, it can be reduced down to one thing, Mr. Suzuki declared, that is, President Roosevelt led the people into a war which they did not want.

SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAM IS PLANNED FOR JUNE 8

To Further Acquaint People With Real Aim of War of Greater East Asia

To further drive home to the people of the nation the true significance and the real aim of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation has arranged a special program for the seventh Imperial Rescript Observance Day, on June 8.

The program will be arranged as follows:

At 6:30 a.m. Fumio Goto, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will speak. At 7:20 a.m. a description of the happenings on the morning of December 8, 1941, will be broadcast, followed by a recorded speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo and national mass singing.

At 6:25 p.m. "The Song of the Imperial Rescript" will be sung and at 7:40 p.m. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, will speak. At 9 p.m. news will be broadcast, after which Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information will address the nation on "How the Victorious War Results of Japan Have Affected the People in the United States."

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GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN PHILIPPINES TOLD

Interesting Sidelights Revealed Of Enemy Troops in Magoppo Facing Japanese

The activities of a Japanese Landing Corps, operating in Magoppo, 62 kilometers north of Davao in Mindanao Island, the Philippines, was told by war correspondent Nakagawa of the Nichi Nichi, who recently visited the encampment built in the jungle in eastern Mindanao.

In February, the report says, the Navy Landing Corps marched into Magoppo village, driving away the enemy remnants on its way.

The village is situated 62 kilometers north of Davao in thickly forested mountain ranges. Tall trees growing in this sector provided a convenient shelter from which the enemy conducted a guerilla battle.

The Landing Corps first felled the trees and dug a trench one meter wide and two kilometers long to prepare for a long-term battle. The enemy soldiers, taking to their position built in the jungle, challenged the Japanese almost every day.

When the Nichi Nichi correspondent visited the Japanese encampment, the soldiers of the Landing Party greeted him and told about their activities.

Attack at Night

Private A said,

"Whenever there is moonlight, the enemy soldiers work to strengthen their position. They hide in the mountain in the daytime and come out from their shelter at night to make a counter-attack.

"At first, we were troubled with the shrill chirrups of cicadas which sing all through the night, but now we have been accustomed to it."

Private B declared,

"Our mosquito-net has been torn by the shrapnels of enemy shells and we are having a hard time in mending it."

Private C asserted,

"The enemy had made pretty severe offensive. On May 1, the attack was made with two mountain-guns and all the shells directly hit our position. Strangely enough, however, these shells which fell where the Japanese soldiers were, proved to be only blank shells and rolled into the valley."

Private D stated,

"Before dawn on May 2, one of our sentinels detected some enemy scouts and fired one shot. The shot echoed in the valleys and sounded like many shots. The enemy soldiers, seemingly thinking that the Japanese had launched an offensive against them, began to fire frantically from the jungle."

Many Seem Wounded

Private E said,

"Considerable number of enemy soldiers seemed to have been wounded in the particular battle, for we used to hear cries and groans from the jungle till daybreak."

Private F declared,

"As the enemy is stationed just a short distance from our position, we often hear them speak at night when everything is quiet."

Private G asserted,

"They sometimes work in partners and destroy the bridges in the rear of our encampment. When it rains, we are drenched to the bones and feel very chilly."

SAFETY WEEK PLANNED

To Be Observed for 1 Week Beginning July 1

The Tokyo Industrial National Service Association and the Metropolitan Police Board decided on Wednesday to hold a preparatory safety week movement for two weeks starting on June 17 prior to the inauguration of Safety Week, which is to be observed from July 1 to July 7, reports Domei.

Accordingly, factories and manufacturing companies were informed to organize special committees to cooperate with the Safety Week movement by giving lectures as well as enforcing working regulations and improving machines and implements.

On June 17, the first day of the preparatory Safety Week, Sachio Tomeoka, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, and 3,000 delegates representing the Metropolitan Police Board, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, factories and manufacturing companies will gather in the compounds of the Meiji Shrine to pray for Safety Week.

RITES FOR RAIL WORKERS

Service Planned for Those Died In Action

Shinto funeral services for 155 members of the Railway Ministry and the Tokyo Railway Bureau, who died in action in the War of Greater East Asia, will be held at the Nippon Seinen Kaikan at 10 a.m., June 10, in the presence of Premier Hideki Tojo, Yoshiaki Hatta, Railway Minister, and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

Later, Buddhist funeral services will be held at the Honganji temple.

U.S. Lacks Good Gasoline

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 2.—The Standard Oil Company in New Jersey is experiencing great difficulties in the production of high grade gasoline for aircraft, declared W. Arnold, a member of the United States National Economic Committee. A similar statement was made a few days ago in New York on the quality of synthetic rubber produced in the United States and it was admitted that its quality was inferior compared with the German Buna.

Sailors Do Their Chores

Quite apart from their gallant roles of guardians of the Greater East Asia Sea, sailors of the Imperial Navy lead strenuous lives while at sea. They always seem to be busy; training when they are not fighting and going about their chores when not training. But regardless of the work, the men consider every assignment given them an important task and go about it with undivided attention—determined to do their very best. This is the spirit that wins Japan's great victories. Above, sailors are seen busily sprucing up the masts of their warship. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

GRID CHAMPIONSHIP GAME ON SATURDAY

All-Nippon Student Regatta Set This Weekend—Swim Races Slated

In a struggle that should teem with dramatic moments, two undefeated football elevens, Keio and Meiji, will clash Saturday for the championship of the Kanto Intercollegiate Football League. Kick-off is set for 2 p.m. at the Korakuen stadium.

Both Meiji, the defending champion, and Keio have smashed their ways to victories over Waseda, Nichidai and Hosei. The power and deception which these two elevens are capable of is expected to unfold fully Saturday for this all-important game.

Meiji has always been known as opportunists and the slightest break may decide the issue. The Surugadai eleven may score the winning touchdown from almost anywhere. Keio on the other hand has shown to be a more methodical team, putting strong pressure on off-tackle thrust and wide sweeps.

Keio's Backs Strong

Keio's backs—Nakano, Todo and Okada—are all breakaway runners who may spearhead a whirlwind touchdown assault to decide the issue. Meiji, on the other hand, can open wide their bags of tricks for stabbing thrust to cover any distance at one shot.

Obana, Meiji's captain and fullback is the back capable of engineering the distance. Keio well remembers that Obana last fall raced 98 yards for a thrilling touchdown. The Yamahira brothers and quarterback Inouye are expected to complete Meiji's starting backfield.

In the line, Keio will have a slight weight advantage but in terms of experience the teams will line-up practically on par.

With so much at stake, both teams are expected to display their full power and the game should be a thriller for the followers of the game.

As a preliminary to the big game, two six-man teams will engage in an exhibition game from 1 p.m.

Swim Meet Scheduled

The intercollegiate swimming season will get under way Sunday with the 16th Waseda vs Keio meet at the Meiji Shrine swimming pool.

The meet will include eight events and will open with the 100-meter free-style race at noon. The other events scheduled are 200, 400 and 1500-meter free-style races, 200-meter breast-stroke, 100-meter back-stroke, 800-meter relay and diving events.

All-Nippon Regatta

The All-Nippon students regatta, participated in by 12 representative teams, will be held for two days Saturday and Sunday at the Toda race course along the Arakawa river.

The crews to race in the eight-oared events are Meiji, Waseda, Keio, Shodai, Imperial, Takudai, Doshisha, Okura, College of Industry and Gaigo. (Foreign Language School)

Races for sculls and fours will also be contested during the two-day championships.

Huge, Savage Bear, the Terror of Burma, Tracked and Shot by Japanese Soldiers

This is a tale depicting the highlights of a hunting expedition organized by Japanese soldiers in Burma against a savage, monstrous bear. For a month he ravaged the countryside, making raids on cattle and generally reducing the villagers of a certain sector in Maymyo Province to terror, until he met his end by a well-placed shot from a Japanese service rifle.

This story is related in a Burma dispatch to the Yomiuri dated June 2, and runs in substance as follows:

One day while three Japanese soldiers were out on a stroll in Maymyo Province, often referred to as the "Karuizawa" of Burma, they suddenly came across a huge bear. As the three soldiers carried no arms they were at a loss as to what to do, however they decided to follow the bear to its den. Persistently sticking to the heels of their unsuspecting guide, they finally discovered that the bear's hide-out was located at the foot of a hill, roughly one kilometer away from their quarters.

When word of this monstrous animal reached the ears of the commander of the division, he organized a bear hunting corps which started on an expedition early in the morning of May 29.

Arriving at the designated spot, they found the bear sleeping peacefully in his den. The bear, rudely awakened from his peaceful slumber, sprang up on his hind legs in utter indignation, but found himself already confronted by the hunters.

"So these are the often talked about Japanese soldiers," old Bruno's thought must have run, and without further hesitation, began to retreat in haste.

As the bear fled in consternation, the hunters launched their attack, as if he were a human enemy.

"He is climbing a tree," someone shouted. And so it was, for Bruno was shinning up a tree with all his might.

The crack of a gun broke the stillness of the morning air, and the bear fell dead from the top of the tree, landing fair and square amid the Japanese soldiers, who forthwith raised a mighty shout of joy.

The marksman, Nagashima by name, looked mighty pleased with himself.

The bear's age was calculated to be around 10 years old, he topped six feet, and his weight was over 21 kan (roughly 176 pounds). Those round figures make him the largest bear to have been found on the Burma front.

He made an appearance in Maymyo Province about a month ago, when he made repeated raids on the villagers' cattle to the consternation of the terror-stricken native inhabitants.

Amid the joy and gratitude of the villagers the soldiers triumphantly carried the dead bear back to their quarters, where the more palatable portions of his carcass were cooked and served for lunch.

This bear hunting episode, and the assault by a orang-utang on an Army hospital in Rangoon Province are thrilling tales typical of a tropical country like Burma.

Gandhi May Launch Epochal Movement

(Continued From Page 1)

dustries are not negligible, the British weekly magazine Economist, in a composite survey of the war output facilities in India, admits that the fate of India depends on the British-American ability to supplying the requisite equipment to India.

Despite the fact that the bulk of India's population is engaged in agriculture, there are iron and steel industries utilizing coal and iron ore situated chiefly in the States of Bihar and Bengal in eastern India, the journal pointed out.

The pig iron output in 1939 amounted to 1,838,000 tons from these regions while crude steel production reached 1,070,000 tons, the Economist revealed, adding that India is thus able to meet the bulk of its needs.

An export surplus totaling 5,000 tons moreover, is available for the Allies in manganese, chrome, mica, and aluminum, but there is almost no production of vital materials such as copper, tin, lead, zinc, and nickel, the journal revealed.

An arms factory which was completed this spring with a British capitalization of £4,500,000, produces 90 per cent of India's military supplies in small arms, machine-guns, hand grenades, and shells.

Shipbuilding Facilities Poor

However, shipbuilding and repairing facilities in India are almost negligible as Calcutta is capable of only building 1,500-ton ships with no facilities to construct ocean-going vessels, the Economist continued.

Shipyards in Vizagapatam, on the Bay of Bengal, are able to build 6,000-ton vessels, the journal said, adding that the first of these ships is expected to be launched at the end of this year.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, expansion of armament production has been planned, but since there is a lack of refinery plants, consummation of these plans will take a considerable length of time, the journal pointed out.

In the meantime, the fate of India rests on Anglo-American ability to supply equipment so vitally necessary, the journal concluded.

CHOU FO-HAI COMING

Will Further Cement Economic Relations With Japan

Chou Fo-hai, Minister of Finance of the National Government of China, is expected to visit Japan in order to further cement the economic ties between Japan and China, reports the Kokumin.

The journal specially quotes the statement made by Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the National Government of China, who is now visiting Japan, in the course of his press interview yesterday evening saying "I heard that Chou Fo-hai will visit Japan in the near future to discuss various problems pertaining to the future economic progress of China."

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BIG WORK ACHIEVED BY MEDICAL CORPS

Newsman Tells of Great Undertakings in East Indies Areas

With peace and order having returned to the East Indies thanks to the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces, work in the medical field there is progressing by leaps and bounds, reports an Asahi correspondent from Bandoeng.

The report praises highly the efforts being made by the Japanese Medical Corps under whose capable supervision great strides are being made to prevent the outbreak of plague.

In this connection, the correspondent describes the work now being pushed in the Bandoeng Quinine Manufacturing Mill, the largest of its kind in the world, which is capable of meeting 90 per cent of the world's demand for this medicine which is a specific remedy for malaria.

This mill, it is revealed, together with other such firms, had been purchasing all products of cinchona bark in Java, thus monopolizing the manufacture of quinine to make undue profits. Soon after the Netherlands East Indies surrendered, however, the Japanese authorities took over the mill and thanks to the strenuous efforts exerted, the plant is again in full operation and its warehouses are again filled with quinine and various other medicines which are awaiting delivery to Japan.

The Pasteur Medical Laboratory in Bandoeng is another establishment mentioned by the correspondent, who adds that Surgeon Major Wataru Oguchi is now attached to it to conduct research work.

Another, who is working in the same capacity is Miss Victoria Fisher, whose mother is a Japanese. Immediately after graduating from college, she went to Palembang where her father used to work. Then came the outbreak of war as a result of which she was interned by the Dutch as an enemy national. She was rescued together with the other Japanese internees by the Imperial Forces, and since has been acting as an interpreter.

Great work has been done by the Pasteur Institute in the past. Dr. Otten, its head has successfully discovered a great vaccine for the prevention of plague and after injections had been made to the native inhabitants of Bandoeng, the number of 900 victims a year was soon reduced to 20. But despite the fact that the vaccine was such a great success, the Netherlands authorities gave Dr. Otten no encouragement. Now all this has been changed, however, as the Japanese authorities fully realize the great value of Dr. Otten's discovery. Surgeon Oguchi is cooperating with the Doctor, the correspondent concludes.

EUROPEANS TO BOX IN ROME

Italy, Hungary and Germany to Vie For Title in June

The Italian boxing team emerged victorious over the All-Swedish team in an international boxing match. This match was held in preparation for the tri-country tournament to be participated in by Italy, Hungary and Germany in Rome at the beginning of June.

The Italian pugilists showed excellent form by slugging their way to an 11 to 5 victory over the Swedish boxers.

Allegiance Vowed By Noted Burmese

(Continued From Page 1)

B.I.A. (Burma Independent Army) and the political administration, and stated that it is important to set up a distinction between the military and political power so as to avoid pressure on each other.

Kobe Notes

A capacity audience, comprising members of the German community in Kobe, filled the auditorium of the Club Concordia in Kobe on the evening of Wednesday, June 3, to hear the harpsichord recital presented by Mrs. Eta Harich-Schneider, formerly Professor at the Berlin Music Academy.

There will be a German Evangelical Service at the Kobe Union Church at 10 a.m. on Sunday, June 7. The Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig of Kyoto will preach. A service for children will be held from 11:10 a.m. the same day.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 3: Mr. F. Hashimoto, Mrs. E. Harich-Schneider, Mr. K. Ikuno, Mr. W. Kolln, Mrs. K. Kawasaki, Miss H. Kawasaki, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. U. Mogami, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. T. Ono, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. H. Stamm, Mr. R. Schulze, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. P. Schoenig, Mr. S. Weil, Mr. Y. Yamashita.

U.S. JAPANESE REMOVED

Evacuation From Pacific Coast States Completed

All Japanese residents on the Pacific coast of the United States have been moved into the interior with the completion of the evacuation program, according to an announcement made by the American Western Defense Headquarters, reports a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Lisbon. It is said that only a handful of Japanese are now left in the Pacific coast states.

GERMANS RUN RELAY RACE

Police Team Outstripped by Air Force Team

For the 32nd time, the world's greatest relay race, the "Potsdam-Berlin," in which during normal times hundreds of teams took part with more than 5,000 participants of both sexes, was run this year over a shortened course. The race was won by the air force team, which left behind the police team. The Berliner Sport Club, with a proud streak of 12 straight wins, finished third.

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During the early years of the 19th Century Japan, under her Shogunate Government, was pursuing her own peaceful way in slumbering tranquillity. In the West the Little Corporal from Corsica was systematically subjugating the whole of Europe, and planning a World Empire on a greater scale than that dreamed of by Jenghiz Khan. Then like a bolt from the blue Russia swept down on Japan, and demanded an open port. Japan woke up and realized how helpless she was. The Shogunate Government, inexperienced in foreign diplomacy, could do nothing, and it was left to a lone sea-farer to pull the country through a most crucial period....Kahei Takataya, sailor, explorer, diplomat—Japan's Pioneer of the North.

The Sailor

During the 18th century Japan was trying hard to maintain a complete isolation under the Tokugawa Shogunate. Ambitious western countries were looking insidiously for new fields of opportunities in this part of the world; America from the east, Britain from the south, and Russia from the north, were extending greedy hands for Oriental spoils, and paving the way for their further advance.

Japan was particularly troubled by Russia because the northern bear was so insistent in its demand for an open port. All the Shogunate wanted was to be left in peace in slumbering tranquility. The fact that the Shogunate had no fixed policy to deal properly with these foreign scares made possible the appearance of Kahei Takataya, the hero of this story.

Kahei Takataya was born in January, 1769, in a fishing village in Awaji, situated at the entrance to the Inland Sea. In childhood he was a veritable scapegrace, but he grew up into a spirited youth. When he became of age, and fell in love with pretty Fusa, his future wife, he made up his mind to carve out his own career. To Hyogo, the present Kobe, he came out with his five brothers to become a sailor. He was then 24 years old.

His seafaring led him to the North Sea, where he was destined to achieve success. As a ship-owner and explorer, he was so successful that in 1799 he was approached by the Shogunate governor of Hokkaido, then known as Yezo, to carry out an exploration of Iturup Island, one of the Kurile group. To this dangerous undertaking he consented heartily, and finished his task after several weeks of hard cruising. He had to contend with adverse currents and unfavorable weather on his virgin trip.

There on this remote, unexplored island far up in the north, the strange people that he met were the native Ainus and Kamchadales. To them, as it developed, it was he who for the first time preached the gospel of Japanese benevolence, and enlightened them on the August Virtue of our Imperial Throne. Happily he was able to distribute among them what he had brought with him, such as sake, tobacco and other nice things. He taught them how to fish and farm properly by providing them with fishing paraphernalia and farming implements. They had been mere cave-dwellers up to that time.

Russian Demand

By this time Russia's demand for an open port had become more insistent than ever. In 1792 the sudden appearance of her envoy, Adam Kyrilovitch Laxman, at Hakodate, Yezo, was the cause of consternation to the Shogunate, causing it to awaken from its peaceful slumber of about two centuries to a realization of the menace from the north.

The Shogunate managed to satisfy the envoy for the time being by giving him permission to enter the port, on a promise of formal negotiations to be undertaken at some future date. But in 1804 another Russian envoy, Fuzanoff, accompanied by Fostov, gave an abrupt shock to the Shogunate by coming into the port of Nagasaki on the strength of the former permission. As usual, all the Shogunate officials could do was to dillydally with him on the excuse that any foreign trade was under the national ban, and were only too glad when the unwelcome foreign intruders left the country without any further molestation.

But in the meantime, much incensed at the faithlessness of the Shogunate, the Russians under Fostov committed some outrageous acts in Karafuto and Chishima in 1806-7, and forcibly carried away with them the overseer of Iturup Island, Goroji. Undismayed, but bent on retaliation, the Japanese captured eight Russian sailors, and put them in prison at Matsumae, Yezo. The coup was carried out when the Russian warship Jana called at Kunashiri Island in 1811, and the captain of the ship, Commander Vasily Mikhailovitch Golonin, was included among the captives.

In July, 1812, the Russians came back to Iturup Island, this time in two war vessels, seriously bent on investigation. The mission was led by Vice-Commander Rikolde, with Goroji as their guide. But all ties to release the prisoners. Rikolde the Russians learnt was that their former comrades had been put to death. Gojiro slipped through their guard and did not return to the ship after he had gone ashore among the Japanese and natives. The Russians were cruising in the neighboring waters with the sole idea of finding a clue to the authenticity of the news concerning the death of their comrades, when they sighted Kahei's ship Kanze Maru.

Capture

It was early in the morning of August 14, 1812, when, unawares the Kanze Maru was ordered to stop under threat of guns. Kahei was returning from Iturup to Hakodate on his usual trip when he was stopped off Kunashiri Island. He had sighted the two Russian ships, but had not suspected anything untoward.

About two score of the Russian sailors boarded Kahei's ship, and captured all his crew, binding them with rope, except the captain of the ship. In the meantime, he had gone below deck, with their consent, to dress properly, and when he returned to the deck he was clad in full formal dress, with two swords inserted in his sash, like a samurai.

When he got on board the Russian ship, walking between two lines of stalwart sailors numbering about 100, he was dignity itself. Struck by this unruffled manner of Kahei, Rikolde received him with due respect and politeness. Kahei was not able to make out what the intentions of the Russians were with regard to his captive comrades due to his lack of knowledge of the language. Kahei, however, divined instantly what the other wanted to know when shown Goroji's letter addressed to the overseer of Iturup Island, and smilingly told him, mostly by gestures, to rest assured, as Golovnin and his men were alive and well.

But as he had been fooled by Goroji once before, Rikolde insisted upon taking Kahei back to Russia, pending investigation. Though reluctant to go, taking the interests of the nation to heart, he decided to fall in with the plan of the Russians. He took with him four out of his crew of 30 odd men, meantime sending word to his brothers and to the Shogunate overseer of Kunashiri, informing them of his plight.

Imprisonment

On the evening of August 18, 1812, the Russian ship left the bay of Kunashiri for Kamchatka. In bleak, dreary Kamchatka, Kahei's only consolation was the study of the Russian language from a Russian youth. As he began to master the language he lost no time elaborating on the majesty and prowess of the Japanese nation. One day he showed his skill in archery, and when he succeeded in hitting the target felt very proud that he, a mere merchant, could accomplish this much. The Russians were simply spellbound with admiration.

At about this time Russia was overrun by Napoleon's army, which occupied Moscow on September 10 of that year, casting gloom even over Kamchatka. Toward the end of the year, when they received news that Napoleon intended to advance further, they were very much excited. Much to the surprise of Rikolde, Kahei had full knowledge of all these news for he had been told by his youthful tutor.

After three months in Kamchatka, Kahei decided that it was time to straighten the Russo-Japanese differences. He explained at length that Golovnin's arrest had been due to outrages committed by Fostov on Japanese possessions and that the Japanese Government had understood that they had been carried out under orders from Russian authorities. Kahei suggested, therefore, that the Russian Government should issue a written statement denying any connection with Fostov's acts. And Kahei would then do his best to persuade the Japanese authori- readily agreed to this suggestion, and promised to start out for Japan with him as soon as he received such a statement from the authorities.

But the times were not propitious for such a move on the part of Rikolde, for the Russo-American relations were taking an unfavorable turn, and if they became any worse, he might be recalled to St. Petersburg. This was indeed a blow to Kahei's hopes for an immediate release.

Return

In the spring of the following year glad news came from St. Petersburg telling of Napoleon's complete defeat. Both Rikolde and Kahei were naturally very such elated. But in the meantime, Kahei had lost two of his men by death, and his own health was failing due to unfavorable surroundings. As his lonely confinement had been brought about by his patriotic desire to save the international situation, he felt that his health would have to be preserved at all costs. When he acquainted Rikolde with the actual situation, the latter consented to come back to Japan on his own responsibility, even without receiving a reply from the Governor-General. They left on May 5, 1813.

About a month later, when the Russian ship arrived safely at Kunashiri Island, there was no limit to Kahei's joy. He, whose life or death had hung in the balance for so long, could again view familiar scenes and fortune smiled upon him anew.

However, Rikolde would not consent to Kahei's going ashore as he feared there might be a repetition of Gojiro's escape. He allowed Kahei's remaining two men to go, and told them they were to see the island overseer and bring back news of Golovnin's safety. If they failed to do so, Kahei would be taken back to Kamchatka and a strong Russian contingent would return the following year and invade northern Japan. In addition to this, he insisted on Kahei's pledge that these men would come back. This amounted to an insult and aroused in the latter a feeling of resentment. All he could say was:

"It is up to you whether these men will come back or not. As for myself, I cannot make any promise. The Shogunate would not for a moment think that an international affair of such importance would be entrusted to mere sailors." He then fell into deep meditation.

A little later he opened his eyes, drew his dagger, and cut off his top-knot, which he put in a little box containing his own miniature portrait, and asked that the box be given to his wife. He further willed his long sword to his son, and then bid his men farewell.

Kahei Wins

Rikolde watched the proceedings closely, plainly struck with Kahei's imperturbable self-possession and calm determination. Looking him straight in the face, Kahei calmly said:

"We have trusted each other for over a year. I feel that it is very improper and reckless of you not to trust me at the last moment, and entrust these mere sailors instead with this serious affair of national importance. Don't you realize that the reason I agreed to accompany you to Kamchatka in disgrace was not because I feared you but because our national interest was at stake?" No sooner had he said this than he unsheathed his sword, exclaiming: "No Japanese can stand any further indignity and dishonor. Defend yourself, for I am going to kill you and then myself with the same sword."

Rikolde was thoroughly frightened at this unexpected turn of events and apologized for his impertinence. He allowed Kahei to go ashore but stated: "If you fail to return, I shall not be able to keep on living."

Looking at the Russian giant who stood more than a foot taller than himself, Kahei could not help but laugh heartily: "How could I betray your confidence when you trust me so?"

It was on the morning of June 15 that Kahei was finally allowed to go ashore. They waved to each other as they parted, and Rikolde asked Kahei to return in three days. Kahei replied that he would come back every day, if necessary.

As good as his word, Kahei visited the Russian ship almost every day after that. On July 11 he received a message from the Shogunate officials in Hakodate, which stated that Golovnin and his men were being released. This message he delivered to the ship the very next day.

The release was, however, on condition that the Russian authorities would deliver an apology to the Shogunate for Fostov's acts, and return the arms which had been seized. All these demands were eventually complied with, and what once appeared to be a dangerous international complication was thus straightened out thanks to Kahei Takataya's courage and presence of mind. As Rikolde was leaving Japan, with the released men on board, he said: "Kahei has won."

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No 1,407 dated June 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen Contents: Members of the British Labor Party, and Mahommedans in China.

The Sunday Mainichi, No. 22 dated June 7, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 25 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Japan's Brilliant Army, the New Results of War and New Operations, and Islands in the South under the Japanese Troops.

Gogaku Kyoiku, No. 183 dated May 20, 1942 (in Japanese and English). Publishers, the Language Teaching Institute in the Ministry of Education, Tokyo. The pamphlet is devoted to the study on English teaching.

Voices That Ring Through The Ages

While living in this world, one has to face hardships as well as meet with joys. Unless those hardships are endured, such moral principles as loyalty, filial piety, and fidelity can never be accomplished. Hardships, however, cannot be endured without daily training. Your power of endurance will not come to you suddenly.

Tsugunosuke Kawai, classical scholar, 1827-68

Even a good teacher can do nothing with one who has no inclination to self-study. All great men from the past have self-taught themselves. To self-teach means to study and train oneself toward his aim without being urged by his parents or teachers. To wait not for others to pour knowledge into you but to absorb whatever you come across, to be not like a funnel but like a sponge—this is self-teaching.

Shoyo Tsubouchi, famous scholar and Shakespearean translator, 1859-1935

Goddess of Mercy

This bronze statue of Sho-Kwannon of Toindo in the Yakushiji monastery, Nara, is an important example of the T'ang style made in Japan in the early Nara Period. The T'ang style was influenced by the Gupta School of India, which was introduced into China before it reached Japan. The statue is 7 feet in height, its posture is stern and majestic. The proportion is beautiful, and the realistic form of the body has especially beautiful curves around the hips. The thin transparent drapery is so filmy that one may feel the pulsating warmth of the body. Such gracefulness is the most conspicuous characteristic of the T'ang sculpture of China.

From My Diary

By

Lady Murasaki

The Imperial dais was prepared at the west side of that of Her Majesty the Empress. The honorable chair was placed in the eastern part of the south veranda. A few steps away was hung a "misu" behind which were the court ladies. Two of them came out. Their graceful figures, clad in ceremonial gowns and their hair combed beautifully, were like those of the beauties in Chinese pictures.

Lady Saemon held His Imperial Majesty's sword. She wore a blue patternless Karaginu and a train shaded off at the bottom. Her floating bands and sash were of woven material with raised threads dyed in dull red and white.

Her outer robe was white outside and purple inside and the inner garment was crimson. Her figure and movement were graceful and her profile, visible from behind her fan, was lovely and white.

Lady Ben-No-Saisho had over her crimson garment a grape-colored "uchigi." Her brocaded train and Karaginu were the same as those of the former lady. She is a tiny and sweet person, and looked so shy that I felt sorry for her. Her fan and everything about her were of better taste than those of the other ladies. Her hair band was lavender and white. As the ladies moved about in their beautiful garments, they reminded me of the mythological maidens who were said to have descended from heaven.

Among those inside the "misu," I noticed that those who were permitted to wear the prohibited blue and red Karaginu had them on. Over these they had on white trains dotted with tiny patterns.

The outer robe, as a whole, was of red and purple brocade. Only Uma-no-Chujo had on a wine-colored one. The garments of beaten silk worn beneath the outer garment were like the mingling of dark and light maple leaves in autumn.

The under garments were either deep and pale yellow, or green and light purple. Some wore yellow and green while others wore three of these garments.

Among those not permitted to wear figured-silk, the elderly persons wore five folds of patternless blue or brocades of red and purple. Their under garments were all of figured silk. The color of the sea pattern on their trains was elegant and fresh. The "uchigi" were either three-fold or five-fold brocades of white and purple.

The younger ladies wore five-fold Karaginu of brocaded white and purple according to their taste. Their outer garments were mostly white. Those wearing blue ones wore red ones over them, while those wearing old rose on the outside had on gradations of darker shades on the inside. There were some who combined white among their garments. Only those who wore skillful combinations seemed smart and sensible.

Some had fans extremely elaborate and almost strange.

We can see differences in their tastes and even see ugly ones among them when they are at ease in their everyday clothes. But when they are dressed like today with their whole selves put into their costumes, each trying to look better than the other, they all resemble pretty ladies in pictures.

One cannot tell who is young and who is old except from the thickness of the hair. Even then, we can only see the hair of the ladies near us but not of those away from us.

It is surprising how the forehead which shows from over the fan covering the face, can make a person wonderfully graceful or extremely inelegant. Ladies who distinguished themselves even when among all these attractive costumes must really be beautiful.

The Court Ladies

(Here Lady Murasaki Shikibu goes into a criticism of court ladies.)

Lady Dainagon is very graceful, rather small, extremely fair, and although rather plump, her upper part is slender. Her beautiful hair flows beautifully and is three inches longer than her height. The way her hair hangs over her is lovely. Her face is noble, and her manners charming and delicate.

Lady Senji is a small, slender person. Her hair is fine and beautiful and is one foot longer than her height. She carries herself so nobly that she puts us to shame. When she appears suddenly from behind a screen, I always think how ugly I must look, and feel uncomfortable. When we speak of a "noble person," we must mean someone like her.

Lady Kohyoe-no-Jo is also beautiful. These ladies are well known among the court nobles and will never be overlooked. Faults are sometimes exposed in unguarded moments. Those who are ever careful to conceal them even when they are alone succeed in hiding them completely from others.

Meditation

A water-color by Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Japan Water Color Painting Society.

KWANNON

Kwannon or Deity of Mercy is the spiritual son of Amida, and is represented in feminine form because it is said that in China his worship became confused with that of a deified daughter of a legendary king. But it is generally supposed that Kwannon is devoid of sex in Japanese Buddhism, although usually worshipped as the Goddess of Mercy.

Kwannon is said to have visited Hades, and when at the bottom of the pit, she took such compassion upon the damned that she called upon Amida to help them. Immediately a rain of lotus petals fell, the foundations of Hell were shaken, and the sufferers released.

The eight kinds of representations of Kwannon are:

Senju, with a thousand hands, of which some forty are shown with various emblems, such as gems, lotus, willow, wheel, begging bowl, halberd, etc.

Bato, the horse headed, with three faces and a miniature horse amongst her hair, with eight arms, grasping the sword, axe, wheel, rope, etc.

Jyuichimen, with eleven small faces upon her head.

Shokwanze-on, the Holy; her right hand giving blessing, the left hand holding a lotus flower.

Nyoirin, the Kwannon with the wheel of the law, the omnipotent, with four arms, carrying a wheel, a lotus, three jewels, and the last hand supporting the right cheek.

Juntei with nine pairs of arms.

Fuken with eight arms.

Gorin with the left hand on the right one holding a willow upright.

Besides these there are thirty-two other representations of the Goddess seen at Buddhist temples in Japan.

Asakusa Temple

Foremost among the temples dedicated to Kwannon is the Temple of Asakusa. As one advances and the imposing mass of the temple appears, in the midst of cedars, deep red with enormous roofs turning up at the edges, and when you see that tower with its five stages springing toward the sky with such an extraordinary and novel aspect, one is truly seized with respectful emotion.

The interior of the temple consists of one single hall, tall and immense, with a forest of round columns painted red, the capitals of which are lost in the shadows of the ceiling. In the background the altar appears in a warm reflection of gold and glimmering lights. Gigantic Buddhas of gilded wood with half closed eyes and faint smiles are vaguely perceived behind the great blind that hangs down before them—a trellis of iron worked like lace—and surrounded by banners, lanterns, lamps and magnificent bouquets of flowers of gilded metal.

From the base to the inaccessible heights, the walls are entirely covered with pictures of all kinds painted on satin, gauze and paper, carved in wood, marble, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, or magnificently embroidered upon silk or velvet. They represent scenes in the lives of saints, celebrated legends, terrible descriptions of the sufferings in hell or simply the images of gods and goddesses, particularly Kwannon, the gentle protectress of the temple. There are some beautiful sabers with open-worked guards, or carved wooden sabers, or formed of coins strung together. These pieces of copper also form Chinese characters: the name Amida occurs the most frequently.

On fine days, one's glance is attracted to the famous and unique Fujiyama. There appears toward the southwest a gigantic and solitary cone, very tall, very pale and rosy, with bluish shadows over it like wrinkles. The base is wreathed in mists, and it looks, therefore, as if it were suspended in the air and supported by the clouds.

Rare Gems

The Drunken Patriot

Tesshu or Tetsutaro Yamaoka, famous loyalist, hated flattery above all else but accepted advice and admonition with the greatest pleasure.

One day Ryuzo Chiba, a physician and a great admirer of Tesshu, called upon the latter with the caligraph of the Reverend Hakuin and asked him to inscribe some words on the box containing the caligraph.

Tesshu, who had just returned home intoxicated, accepted the request readily and took the brush. But as he began to write, he made an error.

Chiba, seeing this, admonished him saying, "I don't think you should take so much sake as to make such mistakes. Over-drinking is especially harmful for you who are always suffering from stomach trouble. You should be more careful in your drinking."

It was rather impertinent of Chiba to make such a remonstrance to the great patriot. However, Tesshu, without showing the least sign of anger, said that he was sorry, and promising that he would be more careful in future, wrote about the incident on the back of the box as a lifelong remembrance.

Forbearance

Mitsumasa Ikeda, Lord of Bizen, took the cover off the soup bowl in front of him with the rest of the lords that were sitting with him. Then, upon looking into the bowl, he covered it again quietly and began drinking sake as though nothing had happened.

This was on a summer evening of the 13th year of the Kanei era (1636), at a feast held by a feudal lord stationed in Yedo, in which the different daimyos were invited.

After the guests had returned, the host looked into the bowl of Mitsumasa, and saw a cleaning rag inside it. The astounded host quickly sent his Minister to the Lord of Bizen to beg his forgiveness.

The latter, however, disregarded the matter completely, saying, "I enjoyed the soup in that bowl exceedingly. You must have made a mistake."

Had Lord Mitsumasa made a fuss about the bowl at the feast, the host would have lost face completely and those in charge of the feast would have had to receive severe punishments.

Only a great daimyo like Lord Mitsumasa could have ended the matter so peacefully.

BETTER INDUSTRIES URGED FOR N. CHINA

Heavy Enterprises Should Be Embodied, Says Seiichi Kojima—Also for Taiwan

NEW PROGRAM IMPORTANT

To Operate Existing Industrial Facilities to Highest Capacity In 1942 Plan

Promotion of heavy industry in North China and Taiwan should be embodied in the second Industrial Productivity Expansion Scheme which is now being drafted by the Planning Board, proposes Dr. Seiichi Kojima, president of the Kojima Economic Research Institute, in an article in the Yomiuri. The foremost economist also emphasizes the necessity to minimize national-policy corporations for facilitating the projected program.

Dr. Kojima presumes that the second Industrial Productivity Expansion Scheme will have the following characteristics: (1) all efforts will be concentrated for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, (2) since a significant amount of southern resources, labor and shipping is expected to be appropriated for war purposes, the highest priorities and the rationalization will be applied to the industrial forward campaign and (3) the industrial location of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be reexamined. The first Industrial Productivity Expansion Scheme which ended last year covered only Japan, China and Manchoukuo, but the forthcoming scheme will include the whole of Greater East Asia, says Dr. Kojima continuing as follows:

"The productivity expansion program for the 1942 fiscal year which was announced last month as part of the second scheme shows clearly the direction in which the Government will push ahead the war economy. Importance was attached, in the 1942 plan, to the operation of existing industrial facilities to the highest capacity. Following are the features of the 1942 plan:

Concentrate on New Ships

"(1) In view of the growing demand for shipping, efforts will be concentrated on the early construction of new mercantile vessels, on the one hand, and on the other hand, steps will be taken to expedite domestic production of iron ore, special steel, various mineral ores, and non-ferrous metals in order to decrease the transportation of these materials from the southern regions.

"(2) Expansion will be made in the facilities regarding vital national defense materials such as iron ore, nickel, aluminum, aviation fuel, machine tools and electric power.

"These two items are expected also to form the keynote of the projected second Industrial Productivity Expansion Program.

"Although Japan, China and Manchoukuo will become the heavy industrial center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the attention of the people is now to an intensifying degree focussed on North China as an industrial area. North China not only produces enormous amounts of coal, iron ore and salt but its distance from Japan is comparatively short. Coastal districts in North China are most suitable for the new industrial center. The industrialization of Taiwan is also quite possible because it lies halfway between Japan and the southern countries. Since it is not only rich in electric power but produces coal, the prospect of the aluminum and soda manufacturing as well as the iron and shipbuilding industries in the island is believed to be exceedingly bright.

Difficulties Expected

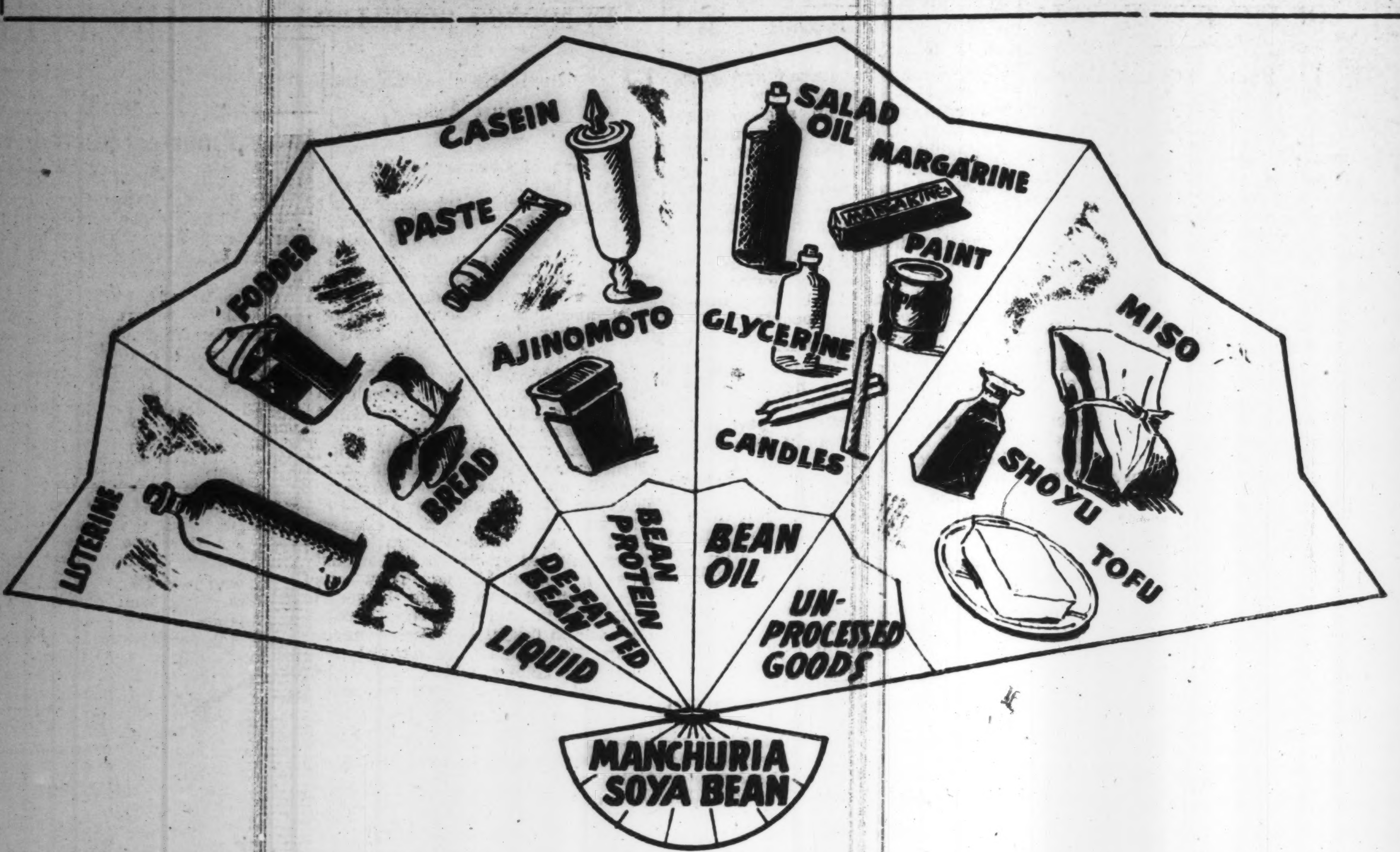
"However good the quality of the southern resources may be, it is impossible to bring in the various kinds of materials in sufficient quantities to Japan in view of the current shipping condition. This is the reason why some economists propose the industrialization of southern areas. Although various difficulties are expected to stand in the way, there is a possibility of the oil refining, bauxite smelting and tin and rubber manufacturing industries being set up.

"It is easy to imagine that the Government will employ the following three steps to facilitate the operation of the second Industrial Productivity Expansion Scheme; namely (1) priorities to well-equipped factories, (2) creation of national-policy firms and (3) the construction of factories at the Government's expenses and the transfer of their management to private industrialists. The first step will include the extension of special treatment to well-equipped companies in the distribution of materials and capital. I ask the Government to minimize the creation of new national-policy organizations and also to rationalize the existing corporations of such kind, because the most important in the management of companies is not its structure but men who run the firms. The third step is most efficient in the industrial productivity expansion campaign."

Aluminum Demand Huge

The demand for aluminum in Manchoukuo is rapidly increasing as its use is daily being extended from the manufacture of daily wares and implements to that of aircraft, automobiles, vessels and warships, munitions and innumerable other things, and in the construction of various kinds of buildings. The acquisition of this metal in sufficient quantities, therefore, has now become indispensable for the progress of any industrial country in times of either peace or war.

Manchoukuo Soya Bean Important



Even such a peacetime commodity as soya bean is now playing an important part in modern warfare so that Germany attributes her overwhelming victory on all European fronts partly to Manchurian soya beans. This representative product of Manchoukuo is not only used for food but also is a valuable material for the chemical industry. Manufactured from soya beans through chemical processes are salad oil, paint, candles, margarine, casein, paste, ajinomoto, bread, fodder and even medicines such as glycerine and listerine.

METHOD CONSIDERED FOR BOND DIGESTION

Survey Shows Flotations Increased by 179 Issues as Compared With April

As a new method to improve the digestion of Government bonds, the newly-established National Monetary Control Association is now planning the application of the quote system in the subscription by member bankers to new bonds, reports the Miyako. Although the new control agency did not participate in the drafting of the funds control scheme for the 1942 fiscal year which was announced Tuesday by the Planning Board, it is expected wholeheartedly to cooperate with the Bank of Japan and the Government in the materialization of the money scheme.

The journal aslo reports that an underwriting syndicate of the Industrial Equipments Corporation will be formed by five chartered banks, 10 commercial banks and five trust firms. Members of the syndicate are the Industrial Bank of Japan, Dai-Ichi Bank, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Yasuda Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Sanwa Bank, One-Hundredth Bank, Nomura Bank, Tokai Bank, Kobe Bank, Mitsui Trust, Mitsubishi Trust, Yasuda Trust, Sumitomo Trust, Sanwa Trust, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan and Hokkaido Colonial Bank.

May Floatations

Reflecting the active movement of industrial capital, Government bonds and corporation debentures floated during May, totaled 227 issues aggregating ¥1,910,000,000, representing a wide-margined increase of 179 issues in number and ¥778,000,000 in value, as compared with the corresponding figures in April, a survey conducted by the Industrial Bank of Japan disclosed, a Domei report states.

Of the total issues during May, corporation debentures and bonds and debentures concerned with Manchoukuo and China amounted to 36 issues and valued at ¥306,000,000 as compared with the preceding month, the survey revealed.

The total amount of bonds and debentures floated in the first five months of this year, January to May, aggregated 467 issues, involving ¥7,704,000,000, dropping by 30 issues in number but gaining by ¥2,694,000,000 in value compared with the corresponding period in 1941, according to the bank survey.

Details follow:

Bonds and Debentures Issued During May, 1942
(Value in ¥1,000)

Items	May, 1942	Increase over April, 1942	Increase over May, 1941
Govt. Bonds	1,200,000	475,644	164,900
Local Bonds	133,256	90,624	25,576
Savings and Patriotic Bonds	10,000	*95,000	*55,000
Bank Debentures	226,518	131,230	74,398
Corporation Debentures	216,850	162,197	50,050
Bonds & Debentures concerned with Manchoukuo	93,500	23,500	*6,500
Bonds & Debentures concerned with China	30,000	*10,000	..
Total	1,910,134	778,216	117,948

Note:—The mark "*" denotes decrease.

Bonds and Debentures Issues During First Five Months of 1942
(Value in ¥1,000)

Items	January-May, 1942	Increase Over January-May, 1941
Government Bonds	5,072,735	2,029,631
Local Bonds	231,491	47,153
Savings & Patriotic Bonds	242,000	112,000
Corporation Debentures	787,758	236,658
Bank Debentures	891,734	381,297
Bonds & Debentures concerned with Manchoukuo	333,060	*126,940
Bonds & Debentures concerned with China	114,850	14,850
Total	2,128,411	505,805

Note:—The mark "*" denotes decrease.

Shanghai's Currency System Reorganized; Central Reserve Bank Breaks With Old Fapi

Making an interesting survey on the fall of the old Fapi, or the Chungking Dollar, the latest issue of the Economist predicts that, with the new currency system now in force in Central China and the ultimate ostracization of the old Fapi from the Shanghai money market, the remaining problem will be to raise the exchange rate of the Central Reserve Bank notes against the Japanese military scrip.

The Economist writes as follows:

The ultimate crisis of the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar which had been long anticipated has now come to a realization. The aggravation of this crises and the succeeding slump of the old Chinese legal tender may be attributed to the favorable effect that has been played upon the currency of Central China by the glorious Japanese victories attained in the War of Greater East Asia.

Leaving aside the question of the fall in the value of the old Fapi and the growth of the new currency in China before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the heavy slumps in the value of the old Fapi have gone through the following three stages: (1) A complete reorientation of the financial machinery of the Shanghai money market, with the advance of Japanese Forces into the International Settlement following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia by taking over the British, American and Chungking financial institutions (2) the abolition of the linking of the currency of Central China with the old Fapi on March 30 and (3) the establishment of permanent relations between the Japanese military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank notes in consequence of the slump in the value of the old Fapi.

Fapi Value Slumps

The great slump in the value of the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar, is therefore, the result of the joint attack of the fundamental reorganization of the financial machinery of the Shanghai market, and the abolition of linking of the Central Reserve Bank notes with the old Chinese legal tender at parity.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Japanese troops advanced into the International Settlement and took over all the British, American and Chungking financial machinery, thereby eliminating the opposing characteristics of the Shanghai financial market.

As is well-known, both the British and the American banks in Shanghai not only had complete control over the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Market, but they also controlled China's economy through Chinese banks. The Shanghai financial faction may be divided into three groups, namely, foreign banks, Chinese banks and the Chinese money exchanges, and the foreign bank in Shanghai stood loco parentis to the Chinese banks.

Under these circumstances, it was quite natural that, upon the taking over of the foreign banks by Japanese authorities, with the military advance into the International Settlement, the Chinese banks and money exchanges had to suspend their business temporarily. However, due to the aid of Japanese capital the Chinese banks and money exchangers were able to reopen business at a later date. And in this manner, the Shanghai money market was reorganized under the leadership of Japanese financial agents. At the same time, in consequence of this reorganization, the position of the Central Reserve Bank of China has been greatly enhanced on the Shanghai money market, and Chinese banks and the Chinese money exchangers doing business within the International Settlement have also agreed to support the Central Reserve Bank of China. Therefore, it can be said that the Shanghai money market was reorientated with the Japanese banks and the Central Reserve Bank of China as the nucleus.

As stated earlier, owing to the epochal reorganization of the financial system in Shanghai, the struggle between the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar on one hand, the Japanese military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank notes arrived at a new stage.

As clearly indicated by the Japanese Government in the Diet last spring, the war currency policy of Japan is to keep the Japanese military scrip, the Central Reserve Bank notes and the old Fapi in circulation for a while.

In this manner the old Fapi enjoyed a powerful rate of circulation, and the Japanese military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank notes could manifest their value only through linking them to the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar. This was due to the fact that the Central Reserve Bank notes were linked to the old Fapi at parity, while the Japanese military scrip was linked to the Central Reserve Bank notes through an official rate. Herein lay the root of the evil.

On December 6, immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the total amount of the Central Reserve Bank notes in circulation reached 164,000,000 Yuan. This was increased to 376,000,000 Yuan last spring, but it was still very small as compared with the total amount of the old Fapi in circulation. For instance, even now the total amount of deposits in Banks of the old Fapi stands at over 5,000,000,000 Yuan, out of which 3,000,000,000 Yuan are in circulation.

With the overwhelming circulation of the old Chinese legal tender, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the value of the Japanese military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank notes had to be manifested through the instrumentality of the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar. The relation between the Japanese military scrip, the Central Reserve Bank notes and the old Fapi being such as explained above, the tendencies of the commodity prices on the Shanghai market were strongly led by the purchasing value of the old Fapi.

New Financial System

The complete reorganization of the financial system of the Shanghai market, coupled with the fall of Singapore and Hongkong, had the effect of causing uneasiness toward the Fapi which had been supported by the foreign trade of Shanghai and the foreign banks.

The continued slump in the value of the old Fapi could not fail to adversely affect the value of the Central Reserve Bank notes, with the result that it became increasingly necessary to liberate the Central Reserve Bank notes from the unfavorable effect of the fall in the value of the old Fapi. To realize this there was no other alternative but to strengthen the value of the Central Reserve Bank notes through Japan's aid and through abolition of the linking of the Central Reserve Bank notes to the old Fapi at par.

Accordingly, Dr. Chu Fo-hai, Financial Minister of the National Government at Nanking, declared on March 30 the abolition of the linking of the Bank notes to the old Chinese legal tender or the Fapi at parity, thus taking a step forward toward the solution of the currency problem in Central China.

This decision was naturally taken from the viewpoint of a further decline in the value of the old Fapi, but at that time there was still a strong inclination to adopt a laissez faire policy toward the trio currency system.

However, owing to the brilliant Japanese victories on all fronts in the War of Greater East Asia, the slump in the value of the old Fapi was precipitated further. For instance, immediately before the abolition of the linking of the Central Reserve Bank notes to the old Fapi at par, namely, in the middle of March, the Exchange rate between the old Fapi and the Central Reserve Bank notes stood at 77 Yuan of the Bank notes, against 100 Yuan of the old Fapi, but on May 25 this rate dropped to 50 Yuan of the Bank notes against 100 Yuan of the old Fapi. Such a great slump is certainly remarkable, in view of the fact that the value of the Japanese military scrip and the value of the Central Reserve Bank notes were still maintained through the old Fapi. That was the very reason why some drastic measures had to be taken in connection with the currency system of Central China.

Rate Revised

Accordingly, in addition to the abolition of the linking of the Central Reserve Bank notes to the old Fapi at parity, the exchange rate between the Bank notes and the old Fapi was revised to 60 yuan of the Bank notes, against 100 yuan of the old Fapi on May 23, and the exchange rate between the Japanese military scrip and the Central Reserve Bank notes was fixed at Yen 18.00 per 100 Yuan.

However, considering the fact that the old Fapi is still in circulation to a large extent, the prices of commodities in Shanghai are liable to be controlled by the value of the old Fapi. Hence the necessity of price control in Shanghai.

The adverse effect of the fall in the value of the old Fapi upon the Central Reserve Bank should not be overlooked, for the value of the Central Reserve Bank notes also dropped from Yen 25.00 per 100 Yuan to ¥18.00 per 100 yuan in sympathy with the old Fapi decline. A good lesson should, therefore be drawn from the fixing of the Federal Reserve Bank notes at parity with the Japanese military scrip in North China. Therefore, drastic control over prices and the raising of the exchange rate of the Central Reserve Bank notes should be the next step toward solution of the currency problem of Central China.

INCREASES ARE SEEN IN POSTAL DEPOSITS

Postal Life Insurance Bureau Savings Continue Huge Upward Trend Since 1940

Reflecting the smooth progress of the national savings encouragement campaign, deposits in the Postal Life Insurance Bureau have continued to move upward yearly at an accelerated tempo and the Bureau has been playing an important role in the digestion of Government bonds and financing of the industrial productivity expansion movement, says the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition).

The Postal Life Insurance Bureau, together with the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry, are two important financial institutes run by the Government. Deposits in the former were not significant before the outbreak of the China Affair. Deposits in the bureau increased at the rate of ¥160,000,000 a year on an average before the onset of the hostilities, but the rate rose to ¥230,000,000 in the 1940 fiscal year and ¥310,000,000 in the 1941 fiscal year.

The greater part of the funds of the bureau had hitherto been appropriated for the extension of credit to public bodies, but Government bonds became the most important items in the loaning business, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000)

Fiscal year	Purchase of new bonds	Pct. against total investments
1936	25,933	11.7
1937	51,848	25.9
1938	82,250	41.0
1939	93,500	40.2
1940	116,100	39.1
1941	155,000	44.4

The Bureau appropriated about 10 per cent of the total investments for the suscription to debentures of the national policy companies. An increase of over 40 per cent was seen at the end of the 1941 fiscal year. The list of banks and companies, whose debentures were taken up by the bureau includes the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Chosen, Hokkaido Colonial Bank, Imperial Fuel Company, Japan Iron Works, Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation, International Tele-Communication Corporation, Industrial Bank of Japan, Taiwan Electric Power Corporation, Toa Kaiun Kaisha, S.M.R., North China Development Corporation, and Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation.

AUSSIE INDUSTRIES FACING CHANGEOVER

Revolutionary Change From Agriculture to War Enterprises Becomes Necessary

Foredoomed to a complete isolation in the Pacific Ocean now that its seafaring traffic with Britain and the United States has been seriously hampered by the ceaseless activities of the Axis navies, the Commonwealth of Australia is sorely distressed by the gloomy aspects of its future, begins an article in the Keizai Joho, a financial journal, dealing with the Australian munitions industry.

The article in substance follows:

"It will be remembered that the Australian Commonwealth owed its economic development to the agricultural and mining industries which were started there in the 18th century.

"With the exception of two or three years, following the world-wide trade panic in 1929, the technical industries in the Commonwealth continued to flourish until the scope of these industries within the past few years has surpassed that of the farming and stock-raising industries.

"Reviewing the changing tendency in the industries of the Commonwealth, the London Economist observes that the Australian industries are undergoing a revolutionary stage.

"Below is given a table showing the volume of classified products quoted from the latest statistical record:

Volume of Products
(In £1,000,000)

	1918	1932-33	1937-8
Farming	58	75	93
Stock-raising	98	65	101
Butter, etc.	34	40	58
Forestry & Maritime	7	8	15
Mining	26	16	32
Total	223	204	299
Technical	226	305	499

Pacific Crisis Foreseen

"There is no doubt that, awakened to the need for greatly speeding up the production of wartime requirements, as the Commonwealth predicted a crisis in the Pacific a few years ago, the Australian Government substantiated its program for an expansion of munitions industries for the protection of the 'Eastern Group' (India, New Zealand, Malaya and East Africa) as well as the Commonwealth itself. The result of this program was the building of new factories and equipment, and enlarging of the existing mills. Overcoming obstacles in the process of the scheduled expansion of these industries, the authorities have been able to score fair successes.

"Preparations were made in 1938 for the production of Bren guns in Australia and in January, 1941 these guns were actually manufactured. The same year also saw a fair number of tanks being turned out.

"Following the production of training planes, part of which were shipped to India and Burma, the authorities have been working on a program to turn out special bombers of the Bristol Beaufort type.

"Early last year the authorities announced that they were building warships aggregating 40,000 tons and that they were working on a program to complete a fleet of 60 freighters averaging 7,000 tons each. With the completion of floating dock facilities, they are assured of the construction of 10,000-ton vessels in the future.

"Australian automobile industries have also made rapid strides, the capacities of production and the monetary value of the automobiles having been considerably enhanced recently, as compared with past years. The Australian output numbered 64,000 cars in 1927-8, but increased to 94,000 in 1938-9.

Government Accelerated Development

"It is true that the remarkable development of technical industries in the Commonwealth has been accelerated by the Government policy of the armament productivity amplification program and of protective tariffs, but it deserves special notice that plentiful mineral resources in Australia, such as iron ore and coal, have a great influence on the expansion of these industries.

"For illustration, the production of iron ore (iron contents ranging from 56% to 59%) in South Australia is responsible for the collateral expansion of iron and steel industries which, in Australia, are managed by the Brokensell Concern. It is said that the output of iron ingots amount to 1,500,000 tons a year. The iron produced there is usable for all kinds of industries except tinplates. Prior to the current war it was mainly used for automobile parts, but is now being finished so as to suit shipbuilding and arms production.

"We cannot underestimate the great extent to which these industries will aid the Australian forces in their resistance against the Axis Powers, and it is worthy of our notice that the Commonwealth's industrial capacities outshine those of the Netherlands Indies."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.5	−1.00
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.6	−.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.5	−.10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.15	+.05

BUYING SLOWS UP ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Good Reports From China Caused Selective Business in Miscellaneous Shares

Transactions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, generally speaking, were less brisk than expected owing to the profit-taking operations on Thursday. A selective buying sentiment, however, pervaded Miscellaneous due to successive favorable news of the development of the China fronts, revolution in India and an anti-war movement in the United States.

Tokyo Exchange, new, for example, opened at ¥138.40 in the morning session of the short-term section and rose to ¥138.90 at one time, but the atmosphere afterwards became soft. A similar tendency was seen in N.Y.K., its new, Kanegafuchi Spinning, its new, and Teikoku Rayon, new.

Among Miscellaneous in the long-term section, Furukawa Electric Industry stepped up ¥1.10, Japan Carbon ¥0.20, Japan Iron Works ¥0.30 and Asahi Glass ¥1.00, but Tokyo Automobile Industry dropped ¥0.40, Japan Soda ¥0.70 and Japan Oil ¥0.30. Out of other wares, Tokyo Rayon was quoted at ¥47.90 which is the highest figure since last November. A broad rise of ¥2.00 was made in Hemp Spinning owing to an indication that the company will boost its capital in the near future.

Afternoon closing quotations of key wares in the short-term section are ¥137.50, N.Y.K. ¥109.60, its new ¥96.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.40, its new ¥99.50 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.0	....	....	....
Do. new (25)	37.7	....	....	38.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	u .3	154.7	154.7
Do. new (25)	98.5	d1.1	99.1	99.9
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	89.8	d1.3	90.1	90.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.4	u .6	47.4	47.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	72.7	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.9	d2.1	109.7	110.9
Do. new (37½)	95.6	d1.3	96.1	97.0
O. S. K. (50)	99.0	d2.0	98.5	99.0
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	d .5	82.1	....
Do. new (25)	53.8	....	54.1	54.2
Uraga Dock (50)	98.1	d1.1	98.7	98.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.3	d1.2	84.9	84.6
Hitachi Works (50)	76.6	d .3	76.7	77.5
Third Section				
Japan Nickel	46.0	d1.6	46.5	46.4
Japan Piston Ring	82.1	d1.8	81.4	82.4
Kotobuki Heavy	65.1	d1.0	65.1	65.1
Mitsubishi Machinery	137.8	c .3	137.8	128.6
Furukawa Industly	122.7	u .1	123.6	125.4
Japan Automobile Ind.	75.5	d .4	75.6	76.3
Ikegai Automobile Ind	68.1	d .4	68.5	69.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.15	107.15	107.15	107.15

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MAY CAPITAL PROMOTION TOTALED ¥432,205,000

Bank of Japan Reports Decrease by ¥511,000 From Preceding Month

The promotion of capital during May totaled ¥452,205,000, representing a decrease of ¥511,000 as compared with the preceding month, the Bank of Japan reported, according to Domei.

Principal items included in the May capital promotion were ¥50,000,000 debentures issued by the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company, ¥35,000,000 by the South Manchuria Railway Company and ¥30,000,000, respectively, by the Imperial Fuel Industrial Company and the North China Development Company.

Details follow:

May Capital Promotion
(Value in ¥1,000)

	May, 1942	Decrease compared with Apr., '42	Decrease compared with May '41
New establishments	107,483	*2,979	30,484
Capital increase	101,220	39,980	84,168
Debentures	243,500	*36,500	*130,500
Total	452,205	501	*15,850

Note: The mark (*) denotes increase.

Bill Clearings

June 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	190,211	175,611
Balance	27,375	28,556

Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	137.2	137.4	137.2	137.5
N. Y. K.. old	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.6
N. Y. K.. new	95.5	96.0	95.4	96.6
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.5	153.5	153.5	154.4
Do. new	98.3	99.4	98.3	99.5
Teikoku Rayon. n.	90.0	90.5	90.0	90.5
Osaka Stock. new	75.1	75.2	75.0	76.2
Japan Steel Tube	73.6	73.7	73.6	73.8
Japan Oil	79.6	79.7	79.6	80.1
S. M. Railway	70.8	70.8	70.8	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.6	84.5	84.5	84.8
Hitachi Works	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.3
Manchurian Ind.	58.5	58.3	58.3	58.3

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942

America's Plan of Indiscriminate Bombing

Harper's Magazine, America's leading "intellectual" monthly, presents in its current June number a rabid article urging the United States to attempt an indiscriminate bombing of the Japanese civilian population. It admits that with the air raid defenses maintained in Japan it would be difficult if not impossible for American aircraft to inflict any damage to the military installations or to the industrial establishments of Japan. But, argues, this magazine, it might be possible to bomb the civilian population in the residential districts and this should be done.

The article goes into great detail in describing the layout and construction of the principal Japanese cities, and repeats the usual American belief in the myth that all Japanese houses are flimsy affairs made of bamboo and paper. A few American bombers which might succeed in slipping through the defense cordon could stay at a high altitude far above the range of anti-aircraft guns and rain down incendiary bombs on the inflammable residential districts of Japanese cities, says this article. No effort should be wasted on attempting to strike at military or industrial establishments which are virtually indestructible anyway, but effort should be concentrated on the defenseless civilian population. The resulting confusion and damage in the residential districts would so absorb the attention of the Japanese population that no one would be able to go to work in the factories for a long time. Thus the production of war materials in Japan would be crippled for some time, and thus indirectly such an attack would have military value. Such is the argument of the American magazine.

We are not particularly concerned with the technical flaws in the American scheme, of which there are many. For instance, the Americans are apparently counting too much on the flimsy and inflammable character of Japanese houses. Most Americans who actually see a Japanese house for the first time are surprised to find that it is not made literally of bamboo and paper, and the heavy-timbered and tiled Japanese houses will certainly not burn as easily as most Americans think. Moreover, as a precaution against any possible contingency no matter how remote, the Japanese civilian population has, as is well known here at least, undergone a thorough training in air raid precaution and fire-fighting methods, so that Japanese residential districts will not go up in smoke as readily as the Americans apparently think. And finally, one can certainly not ignore the Japanese defense forces which presumably would not be remaining idle during all this time. Thus from the technical point of view of tactics, the American scheme would seem to be an exceedingly impractical one.

But what concerns us most is not the technical merit of the plan, not the question of whether the scheme is practical or not. We are far more concerned with the moral position of the United States which claims to be the leader of the world in a fight for democracy and civilization. Here is a nation which for years has denounced Japan in the most violent manner for using aircraft as a weapon in the China Affair. No term of opprobrium was vile enough for these self-righteous critics to apply to Japan, when the only use to which the Japanese Forces put aircraft was in the bombing of legitimate military objectives in the zone of actual military operations. And now these same Americans, in a supposedly respectable magazine catering to the intellectual class, agitate for an indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population of Japan!

Like many moral bullies, the Americans are apparently quick to rail against the mote in another's eye but are oblivious to the beam in their own. The Americans pretend to recoil in horror from German "Schrecklichkeit" and then advocate measures of terror and callousness more awful than anyone else ever imagines. The Americans applauded the indiscriminate bombing of the residential suburbs of neutral Paris which started some weeks ago. The Americans last year before they entered the war turned thumbs down on a proposal to ship foodstuffs to any country in Europe except Britain, and thus manifested their advocacy of a blockade to starve the civilian population of any European country not under British control. The Americans support the Allied invasion of neutral countries like Greenland, Iceland, Iran, and Madagascar. In times of peace they lynch their own citizens of a dusky color, and in time of war they lynch innocent Japanese residents who happen to be in their country. Those who escape this fate are driven from their homes by the tens of thousands to struggle for their livelihood in the great American desert. The United States dragoons reluctant little Latin-American countries into declaring war on the Axis when the last thing these helpless countries want is to be dragged into a holocaust of no concern to them.

And then the Americans prate of humanity and civilization and democracy! They claim to be leading the world in a fight to save the world from Axis "barbarism!" They claim to have a moral right to intrude into the affairs of every part of the globe and to impose their capricious will upon the whole world! The world certainly cannot be safe until it is rid not only of American bombers raining indiscriminate destruction on innocent civilian populations, but rid of hypocritical American moral pretensions as well.

Lieutenant-General Imamura

Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, who led the Japanese Armed Forces in the Netherlands East Indies campaign and wrested the islands from the Dutch in nine days, is perhaps one of the most gentle, soft-spoken men in the army today. He isn't the swaggering type but a neat, civil lieutenant-general.

But the quality of gentleness is not an antonym for bravery. The officer's gallantry in the front lines is shown by his dash and sure-footedness during the miraculous surprise landing at Pakhoi in November, 1939.

The day was cloudy. The waves were thundering on the shores of the coast, the dark, murky billows crashing down in rapid succession near the shoreline. But the officer who could never shine in calisthenics at the Military College led his men over the wild rancorous waves, landed on the shore and smashed the crack units of the Kwangsi Army. Within 10 days he had reduced Chaoshien. Then, single-handed, he moved into Lungchow and seized heaps of war materials which were being sent from French Indo-China to Chungking.

His brilliance and masterful strategy did not end there. In the attempts of the Chungking forces to retrieve Chaoshien, the lieutenant-general who found that he was overpowered numerically as he had only 500 men against the Chiang forces numbering 30,000, hurled his men against the Chungking troops, harassed them till the enemy was in confusion and pell-mell, and when the enemy reached Pinyang, the officer swooped down on Chiang's men with such a terrific impact that the enemy forces were decisively crushed. On this occasion, the warrior was cited for extreme gallantry.

The brilliant officer who had completely outwitted and thrashed the Chiang forces in Pinyang had held important posts before his selection to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, in the Netherlands East Indies. After his graduation from the Military College at the top of his class, he was sent to England and later India as military attache, sat in the chair of the chief of one of the sections of the General Staff Office and the post of staff-officer of the Kwantung Army.

His bravery in the Java campaign is shown when the boat in which he was riding was torpedoed by the enemy. He jumped into the frigid water immediately and holding the sword which he had received from His Majesty the Emperor, he swam to the shore. Although it is now the tendency to look on the defeat of the N.E.I. forces in such a short space of time to the latent weakness and sloppy leadership of the enemy forces, one cannot overlook the fact that it was the lightning assaults, surprise tactical operations that really determined the outcome of the military campaign in Java.

Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura is one of the nine children of a judge in Sendai. There were five boys and three girls in the family. At the time of his death, Hitoshi's father left a will in which he hoped that none would follow in his footsteps. The Lieutenant-General's elder brother thus went into the field of banking while Lieutenant-General Hitoshi, the second son in the family of nine, joined the army. His other brothers also joined the colors. Yasushi is a colonel, Hisashi who died in action on the China front, was a lieutenant-commander and Hosaku, a major.

A Year Ago Today

June 5, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The fervent and permanent desire of the Japanese people to maintain peace in the Pacific was voiced by Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese envoy to Washington, in his first public address since his arrival on Capitol Hill. The envoy stated: "It is my firm conviction that the Pacific must remain peaceful and that the conflagration now raging elsewhere must not spread to the Pacific."

Mrs. Kamala Devi, one of the most popular and prominent social workers of India at a banquet given by the Japan-Indian Association on her arrival in Japan condemned the British policy of exploitation in India. The British system, she said, is the system of imperialistic aggression and domination which seeks to subjugate all the nations of the world. "But," she emphasized, "India is stealthily revolting and the time will come someday in the not-so-long future when the 'system' will have to give way."

LITERARY HISTORY OF PHILIPPINES TOLD

Works Show Strong Foreign Influence

The Filipinos in general are of Melanesian descent and their language belongs to the Malayan-Polynesian family. For this reason the Filipino literature has many things in common with the literature of the various Melanesian races.

Many of their literature have been brought with them from the place of origin, while some arose as natural psychological products after the Filipinos settled themselves in their new land.

However, there being no difference in the fundamental racial psychology, there cannot be any difference in the literature of the two different origins.

Outside Influence

The Filipino literature, then, before it was influenced by European Powers was mainly poems, which were sung as ballads.

As can be seen among the natives of the southern islands, the poems appeared as sabi and sawikain or proverbs, and as songs they took the forms of suliranin and talindaw, or boatmen's song, or of wedding songs called diona, avayi, and awit, or of songs of customs and manners called duplo and Karagatan.

Then there were war songs and love songs called Kumintang and Kundiman. There were also songs sung at rice planting, wood cutting, and boat making. In short, every phase of their life was accompanied with songs, a very natural phenomenon of a tropical race that knows no worries of cold and hunger.

There is a Filipino proverb which says "Pagsikat ng araw, Laga Laganap ang Kasaganaan" or "There is prosperity where the sun shines." The Filipinos celebrated when the rice was planted, and they gave thanksgiving prayers when the harvest was done. On these occasions offerings of wine were made and the whole village danced far into midnight and even till the break of day.

How Earth Was Formed

One of the legends tells about the creation of the world. Long, long ago there was no land. The birds, having no place to rest, thought of an idea and caused the sky and sea to get into a quarrel. The sea dashed its water against the sky, and the sky, black with rage, poured earth into the sea. Thus land was formed. And this is why the sea would bite the shore but it would never go on land.

Even such legends on the creation of the world differ greatly in the various regions. Had the Spanish missionaries left the old books of the Tagalogs, Visayas, and the other tribes without destroying them, we would have had more of these valuable materials concerning ancient Filipino literature.

After the occupation of the Philippines, the Spanish Government left the education of the natives into the hands of the missionaries. But, the missionaries destroyed all books that clashed with Catholic teachings.

The Spanish colonization of that time had as its principles the enrichment of the mother country and the satisfying of the explorers' greed for new land. However, outwardly, it was the converting of the natives into Catholics that was aimed; and the occupation of new lands always meant the advance of the missionaries into those lands.

Religious Sects

Soon after its occupation, the Philippines, like other Spanish colonies, was divided into religious sects, each controlled by the Augustine, Dominique, Francis, or the Jesuit sect. The missionaries of these sects not only took charge of the natives' education but controlled local administration as well.

Thus, with the Spanish advance into the Philippines, Filipino literature reached its nadir. Even should there be some remaining they are no longer pure but reflect strong Catholic and Spanish influences.

During the Spanish rule Filipino literature written in the Filipino language became prominent. However, the literature was Catholic in thoughts and ideas. After this first period their literature went into the second period, in which time the Filipinos awakened to the power and beauty of indigenous thoughts and ideas, and debate and essay forms became popular. Finally as economic problems came to be considered, realistic flavor became strong in their literature.

Swept by the current of modern thought which made a great turn in the Napoleonic Wars, Spain established a constitutional government, and the thought of political equality became strong in the Filipinos. The whole of the second period was centered around this thought.

In the third period Governor General Domingo Moriones issued in 1877 a law that required all Filipino publications to be examined before publication. Permission had to be obtained before any publication could be made.

New Current

Tomas Pinpin of Tagalog, and Pedro Bucaneg, to retain the literary sentiment of the Filipinos even under Spanish rule exerted themselves to introduce the literature of other countries into the Philippines. As a result of their effort, together with the missionary movement to propagate Catholicism, literature based upon the stories in the Bible became popular.

Plays, operas, and all other forms of European literature were then introduced. The result can be seen in the illuminating literature of the patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal. However, it is more correct to say that the traces of 300 years of Spanish educational policy still remains in the literature of the islands.

This can be seen from the fact that even after complete liberalism in literature came to be followed by the people during the 40 years of American rule, no literary work based on pure Filipino thoughts has ever been written.

Future Prospects

Fundamentally, racial psychology is perpetual, and the races throughout the world, when they adopt a new religion, have never allowed themselves to be absorbed completely in it but have only molded it to fit their own psychology.

With the advance of the Japanese into the Philippines, a new dawn in Filipino literature, drama and art may be just over the horizon. A new literature, perhaps in keeping with the spirit and the grandeur of Greater East Asia will come into being. As the people of the islands are passionae, romantic and powerfully emotional, have enormous, inexhaustible capabilities for expressing their sentiments into dreamy, blood-tingling diction, their future attempts in the literary channels will bear watching.

READERS IN COUNCIL

False Friends

To the Editor:

"If you know yourself and know your enemy, you will always win the battle," said an ancient sage. This proverb comes to our mind as we ponder upon the present plight of Australia. We are convinced that leaders of that country have pursued mistaken steps because they did not know themselves, their enemy, or their allies.

Because of their failure to observe correctly the turn of events, the leaders of Australia brought untold miseries upon their people.

Fatal Blunder

The Australian leaders committed fatal blunders when they refused to cooperate with their neighbors in an effort to establish a new order in East Asia. Certainly the Australian leaders chose bad friends. America induced them to believe that she could lick Japan in 3 days or two weeks at most. But during five months of the war, the American forces suffered defeat after defeat. All defeated American generals sneaked away from their positions, and after they reached safe places, they barked like dogs.

Lieutenant-General Stillwell, commander of the Allied forces in Burma who recently fled to New Delhi declared: "Burma must and can be taken away from the Japanese. It is a vital point for our reentry into China and I am certain we can get it back, for the Japanese are no supermen to be feared." Like other defeated British and American generals, Lieutenant-General Stillwell stressed one thing: He could retake what he lost, even though he was sure that his day in Burma definitely came to an end when he made a narrow escape from the Japanese Forces.

On such men, however, the misled leaders of Australia pinned their hope. What was the result? The American troops have come to their country, taken their cattle and wheat. The Australian homes are menaced, and Australian women are now afraid to go out at night.

False Security

Deceived by such an ally, the leaders of Australia underestimated Japan, rested on a sense of false security, and trusted in good faith in the ability of America and Britain to protect them. But British leaders are convinced that they cannot help Australia in any way.

The London radio commentator frankly recognized the unlimited energy of the Japanese, and believed that they are equal to any undertaking. He said: "The situation is viewed by the average man of London that there are three long range and large scale offensives which the Japanese may be expected to be considering. That is to say, against Australia, against India and against China. Japan is more than likely to be able to conduct two of them at once." The London commentator continued: "To say that it is believed here that Japan is at this moment capable of striking in two different directions at once is, of course, to say that she is recognized by the authorities as being a very powerful nation." The London commentator emphasized that "Japan's strength is not underestimated by anyone here today."

Recognize Japan's Strength

This frank recognition of Japan's superiority by London quarters is strengthened by a tacit British confession of her inability to aid Australia, which was made in a statement by Sir Harry Batterby, British High Commissioner in New Zealand. While the London commentator keenly recognized Australia's dire distress, Sir Harry hurriedly added that New Zealand and Australia would not be left without British help if gravely attacked. He said: "I repeat the recent words of Mr. Attlee that if Australia and New Zealand are gravely attacked, Britain is ready, in case of need, to run the risk in any other area in defense of the British countries in this part of the Pacific."

What is this statement if it is not an outright admission of British inability to help Australia? What does he mean by "in case of need?" What did he mean when he said that "Britain was ready to run the risk in any other area in defense of the British countries in this part of the Pacific?" Is there any British force which is defending "British countries" in the Pacific?

The Australian people should pray to their God that they be delivered from their deceitful Allies. Otherwise, they will go down with their fast-declining Allies, Great Britain and the United States.

K. H.

June 4, 1942

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, No. 24 dated June 7, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: A Diary of Guarding War Prisoners at Hongkong, Japanese Needed, the Tale of Iran, and Ships are Bridge for Southern Regions.

AMERICAN TRICKERY IN MEXICO REVEALED

U.S. Instigating Countries Against Axis

The turn of recent events in the Western Hemisphere probably tends to give outsiders an impression that Central and South American republics are slipping deeper and deeper into the anti-Axis camp sponsored by the country of dollar diplomacy. Mexico declared war on Germany, Italy, and Japan for no apparent reason other than America's instigation and intimidation.

Does Mexico have any bigger grudge against the Axis Powers than against the United States and Great Britain who have drained her national economy through exploitation of underground resources and manpower? Axis Powers have had no designs on Mexico; they wanted and still want to trade with Mexico on equal terms. Axis Powers have never imposed an unfair and unjust oil settlement on Mexico. They have never grabbed from Mexico the states of California, Arizona, New Texas, Nevada and Texas. Axis Powers never regard Mexico as their natural and inevitable colony which should be exploited to the skin and bones.

Takes Similar Action

But Mexico has declared that she has taken arms against Germany, Italy, and Japan. Down in the south, press dispatches indicate, Brazil too has embarked upon belligerent action against Axis submarines for no apparent justifiable reason. The level-headed Brazilians would have never resorted to such a course of action but for the sinister intrigues and machinations of the calculating United States.

Now that she is completely cut off from the vast reservoirs of Asiatic natural resources vital to the war industry, the United States turns her smiles to Brazil and says. "Let's get together, Buddy and do some business together eh? We need your coffee and you need our machines. On top of it, you may plant rubber trees in your fertile lands and produce plenty of rubber which makes a lot of dough nowadays. We'll buy all of it at a handsome price. And of course, we will give you enough funds."

U.S. Shenanigan

Since the outbreak of the Pacific conflict, the United States has been desperately trying to create anti-Axis feelings in Central and South American nations on grounds of fictional Axis uprising in a frantic effort to keep the sentiment of these nations attached to the heart of Uncle Sam and, if possible, keep them tied to the apron strings of baneful, dollar-conscious Yankee America.

Why does the Washington Government pursue such a policy of sugar-coated intervention? The main reason is that the United States is afraid of being completely isolated from the rest of the world in view of the fact that her fighting forces in the Pacific have been cornered to the hinterland of Australia, and Axis submarines are actively sinking sorely-needed American vessels even in her own territorial waters, and that her much-vaunted undersea raiders have hardly seen action anywhere.

This is not the only reason, however. Washington government officials, especially Mr. Roosevelt and his war-mongering cohort, have ever-mounting ambitions for the hegemony of the Western Hemisphere which they wish to maintain through economic exploitation and internal intervention. But developments of the war are playing havoc with their calculations.

Doubt U.S. Strength

Belief prevalent in South American countries is that the United States navy cannot protect the waters of the Western Hemisphere from the menace of Axis submarines. Indicative of this belief is a recent editorial of the Chilean paper "El Diario Ilustrado" which sarcastically declared: "Only a few months ago no country in South America dreamed of the dispatch of submarines to the Western Hemisphere by any of the belligerent countries. Although they firmly believed that the American and British navies would completely protect the whole American continent from foreign invasion, now it is a different story.

Ostensibly the United States is trying to carry on her consistent policy of protection and hemisphere collaboration toward Central and South American countries, but does a cold-blooded Shylock think of the welfare of his neighbors? What Mr. Roosevelt and his war-profiteering advisers intend to accomplish is a second Haiti and Nicaragua which were butchered into pieces by the heartless interventionist, Uncle Sam. Mr. Roosevelt would not like to have his future victims know what he is planning to do about them. That is why Mr. Roosevelt and his right hand man, Sumner Welles, are trying to curry favor with their southern neighbors with what they call "good-neighbor policy."

Economic Difficulties

Internally speaking, Mr. Roosevelt's worry is mounting every day. He has fully realized that the traditional economic theory that his country can maintain an absolute economic independence is just bunk. For gone are the days when "Happy Days Are Here Again" are sung by the American people in the spirit it was composed. Also gone are the days even when "Prosperity is just around the corner" flows from the lips of the American masses.

The only things the people in the United States hear nowadays are defeats, rationing, no more automobiles and electric fixtures, and worst of all, shortage of foodstuffs and daily necessities. But the headache of Mr. Roosevelt and his satellites is infinitely more serious than this; they know they will have to tackle an acute case of inflation which is beginning to attack the United States.

Already Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. is taking temporizing measures by placing a ban on the importation of American dollars from other countries. But Central and South American countries resent such selfish and one-sided American policy. Banks in Brazil and Argentina have made clear their attitude in opposition to Mr. Morgenthau's contemplated plans. Accordingly, Secretary Morgenthau has been forced to permit importation of American dollars legally acquired by Brazil and Argentina while as to disposition of American dollars legally acquired by other nations, special arrangements will have to be made by the Washington Government.

Mexico Embarrassed

As a counter-measure, Brazilian and Argentine governments have asked owners of American dollars to submit them to banks, but this action has led to a standstill in a settlement of foreign exchange in the South American countries. The infiltration of American dollars affects Mexico too. During the past three months, approximately $200,000,000 American dollars have flowed into Mexico. In view of the fact that the influx of such a big amount of American dollars is decidedly detrimental to the economic life of Mexico, her government has made arrangements to prevent the investment of American dollars in Mexico.

Thus the country which has sponsored the economic and defense collaboration of the Western Hemisphere is trying to promote her interests at the expense of the nations which, she publicly declared, she would protect. It is high time for the Central and South American nations to be aware of Yankee imperialism which is penetrating their lands under cover of good-neighborliness and defense collaboration.

YOSHIDA SHOIN WAS PATRIOT MOST FEARED BY TOKUGAWA

Leader Personifies Undying Loyalty to Imperial Family, Spurred Arrival of Meiji Restoration

The day was damp. Outside of his cell Yoshida Shoin could see the low clouds and the steady, monotonous drizzle which never seemed to let up.

It was May 24, 1859. He had just received the report that he was to be transferred from his prison in Choshu to Yedo where he would be subjected to a grilling cross-examination and most probably be sentenced to death. But he did not repent his acts. His cause was noble, the restoration of political power to the Imperial Family.

As he sat in his murky, dismal prison cell, his only companions were his thoughts, thoughts of the past. And these thoughts were kind, anesthetic and bolstering.

He was now 30 years old but his life had been well spent, thrilling, enervating.

Yoshida recalled with a smile that he had tried to sneak out of the country, go to the United States, learn the state of civilization there and by learning their military art, build Japan into a strong formidable country. He sneered at the chagrin and consternation of the Shogunate when the black ships appeared off the coast of Japan.

Shozan Sakuma

His teacher, Shozan Sakuma, had inspired him to go to the United States. He petitioned the authorities for the right to do so but his application was spurned. But Yoshida Shoin's resolution was immovable as a granite. When Commodore Perry reached Shimoda, he, with his companion, Kaneko, sought secret passage on the vessel of the American fleet. At midnight of March 28, 1854, the two men surreptitiously left the beach of Shimoda in a small boat for the American flagship, carrying with them some books and a letter he had written with the intention of presenting it to the Commodore. When they reached the flagship, an American officer refused to give them passage. Shoin was disappointed. Then, in the next instant, his face darkened as he saw the boat in which he and his companion rowed to the flagship drifting away. He had left his books and papers in the small boat. As the boat would surely drift to the coast of Kanagawa, the books and papers would most surely reach the hands of the Shogunate officials. His heart sank with a thud.

The officer, however, lowered one of the life-boats and sent the two men ashore. As their crime would probably be discovered by the Shogunate, the two men resolutely surrendered themselves to the authorities.

That was five years ago, Shoin recalled. Tears welled in his eyes then as he thought of his companion, Kaneko, who, while serving the sentence, died in January, 1855.

Goes to Yedo

The morning of May 25 broke out rather reluctantly. The air was permeated with gloom and loneliness for on this day, Yoshida Shoin was to be sent to Yedo. He was put in a palanquin which was covered but from which he could barely make the outlines of his friends and students who had come to see him off. He shut his eyes. Then he opened them again to see where his parents were. Where were his parents? They were not to be seen. Something gripped his heart when he recalled that his parents and his younger sister had never been able to understand the glorious work he was doing for the nation.

He was resigned to his fate. A death sentence was certain. He had been found guilty by the Shogunate of trying to kill Lord Akifusa Manabe, a member of the Shogunate's cabinet, who had been sent from Yedo, the headquarters of the Shogunate, to Kyoto to round up the young men who were plotting to destroy the feudal regime.

Dissension and discontent with the policies of the Shogun had been mounting for some time. In the Ansei Era (1854-1860), this feeling of dissatisfaction was much more pronounced, was gradually taking the form of violence. When Yoshida Shoin had learned in 1858 that some of the loyalists were planning to assassinate Lord Ii, the Shogun's premier, Shoin was inspired to take the life of Manabe.

Miscarries

But his plans miscarried when a high retainer in the Choshu clan restrained him from taking such a drastic action. The clan authorities were convinced that Shoin was obsessed with a dangerous thought. He was imprisoned in the clan prison and then later transferred to the Shogun's gaol.

The journey in the palanquin took one month. When he reached Yedo, he was delivered to the magistrate of the Shogunate. The cross-examination was tedious and exasperating. He was asked: "Did you not drop a letter purposely in the compound of the Imperial Palace in Kyoto?" Shoin could see no reason for answering such a preposterous question but said contemptuously: "I would never resort to such underhanded methods. However, I did send a letter to Shigenori Ohara, a court noble, in an effort to induce him to go to Choshu and influence the clan lord into changing his vacillating attitude. I also planned to kill Lord Akifusa Manabe."

The judge was infuriated. "You will wait in the prison pending further investigation," he said and then hastily went out of the room thoroughly shocked.

As a result, Shoin was sent to the prison in Demmacho in Nihonbashi Ward. There were many other loyalists in the prison for in the Ansei Era was rounded up a large number of men who were fighting for the cause of the Imperial Family.

Shoin was called to the court on September 5 and again on October 5 but each time, he frankly and unreservedly told the judge the truth, his firm convictions and his undefiled loyalty to the Imperial House.

Death Sentence

A death sentence was the decision of the Shogun's premier.

Shoin was unperturbed. He rose to his full height; his keen eyes flashed, then twinkled. Perhaps in that minute he saw that his death may be the very death knell of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

In his letter to his parents, he wrote:

"As I am lacking in wisdom and knowledge, I have not been able to influence the world to follow the path of righteousness and justice. I believe that you will be greatly grieved by my fate but if you had read my letter of October 6, you will not take my lot so much to heart. There are many patriots in Japan who will carry on the magnificent struggle."

At 10 a.m. of October 27, he was executed in the compound of the prison at Demmacho. There was perfect serenity in his every movement, his steps were sure and firm.

Today the remains of this noted leader rests in Wakabayashi-cho, Setagaya-ku. Near the tombstone is the Shoin Shrine which was established in 1882 by a descendant of Lord Mori, lord of the Choshu clan, in honor of the man who symbolized loyalty in its truest sense.

An Equivalent Term

Cake Eater: Sometimes contracted to caky, the term may have originated from the fact that young men to whom the name is applied usually frequent afternoon teas where they drink tea and eat cake, which is not considered manly. The name may have been applied simply because it is an inane and foolish word, suitable to those it means to describe.

* * *

Coon's Age: The raccoon (popularly known as the coon) is supposed to live for a long time, hence the expression denoting a long period of time.

* * *

Dog Days: The name is given to particularly hot weather for a number of days or weeks in summer when dogs are liable to go mad. It was applied by the ancients to a period of about 40 days, the hottest season of the year, when Sirius, the "Dog Star," rose just before the sun. In modern use the time is less definitely fixed, varying somewhat in different almanacs. Standard Dictionary gives the dates July 5 to August 1.

* * *

E Pluribus Unum: The origin of this phrase comes from Cicero's De Officiis. Book I, "So is effected what Pythagoras desires in friendship, that many souls should be united in one (ut unus fiat ex pluribus)." The same expression is found in Cicero's de Amicitia; in St. Augustine's Confessions and in a short poem attributed to Virgil.

* * *

Flapper: This word is said to have originated in England before the war. It meant a young girl, before her introduction into society, a young thing just "flapping her wings." The meaning has been extended to apply to all young women who care for gayety.

* * *

F. O. B.: "Free on board"

* * *

Fop: A well dressed man; dandy. Originally it was a contraction of "fool pur sand," a "pure fool," and was a synonym for folly.